

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Truck Regulations Interpreted Erroneously
by Bureaucrats

Soybean Receiver Worthy of His Hire

No Oil in the Virgin's Lamp

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To Free Labor from Racketeers

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750,000 bus. Concrete Addition to National Biscuit Co.'s Plant at Carthage, Mo.
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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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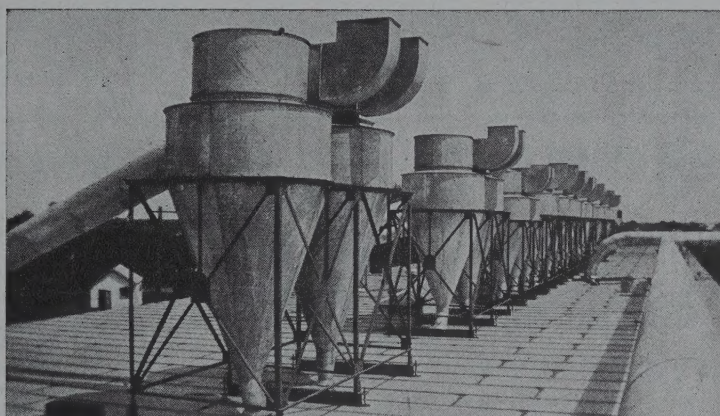
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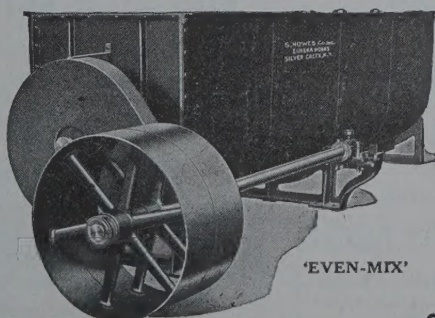
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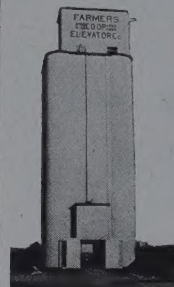
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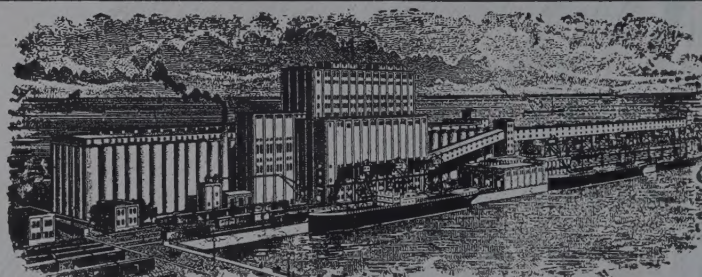
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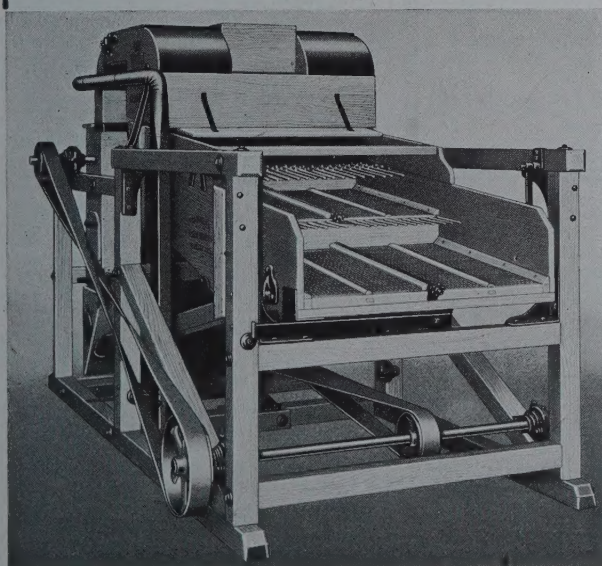
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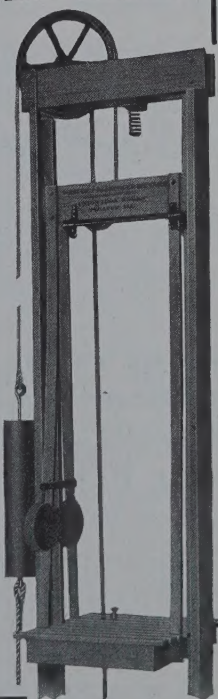
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Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplacating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A MERGER OF
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
THE GRAIN WORLD
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 88B11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 88B12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—16" Sprout-Waldron belt driven attrition mill; excellent condition. W. Woolston, 2225 W. Hamburg St., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE—One 20 H.P. motor with starter, switch; One Boss airblast car-loader warehouse type; belt drive. 501 East Fulton Street, Lancaster, Pa.

FOR SALE—Robinson Attrition Mill, 26" heads. Two 30 h.p. Wagner motors, 220 volt, in excellent condition. Make offer. Musselman Bros., New Holland, Pa.

FOR SALE—One 00 Sidney combination cleaner and sheller used two years. Good as new. Priced right for quick sale. Toecin Lumber & Grain Co., Toecin, Ind.

FOR SALE—Anglo Molasses Mixer, No. 4 Duplex Buhr Mill, 2 bu. Automatic dump scale, hammer mills, mixers, cleaners and other machines. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 South Second St., Louisville, Ky.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

1 each No. 40 and No. 50 Steel King hammer mills, without screen change; 1 36" attrition mill, direct connected to 2-40 h.p. motors; six coal silos and coal carrier.

19" Bauer attrition mill with 2 20-hp. motors; Sprout-Waldron 24" attrition mill with 15-hp. motors; 19" Dreadnaught with magnetic separator. Many other makes and size attrition mills. 50-hp. Steel King hammer mill with quick screen change. Kelley-Duplex hammer mill; Papec mill; one ton horizontal batch mixer; 400 lb. mixer with sifter; hopper and platform scales; 36" buhr stone under runner; two and three pair high roller mills; a few large pulleys; Clipper Cleaners; Carter Disc Separators; Corn Shellers; Cob Crushers; Corn Cutters and Graders. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. Write A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Subject to prior sale

NEW—2 No. 1 Type W Swing Hammer Feed Grinders, belt-drive, or motor-drive—capacity; screenings 400 to 600 lbs. per hour; shelled corn 1000 lbs. per hour.

USED—30-12 GRUENDLER all steel ball bearing Feed Grinder, with or without fan, 25 to 30-HP.

USED—50-16 GRUENDLER "SUPREME" steel plate, ball bearing Feed Grinder for 50 to 75-HP. Slow speed 1800-RPM.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater for 40 to 50-HP.

USED—Type A ZENITH GRUENDLER Feed Grinder for 30-HP.

USED—SCHUTTE Type F, Model L, Feed Grinder for 50 to 60-HP.

USED—WILLIAMS Model A Miller's Special Screenings and Bran Grinder, belt-drive or motor-drive, 600 to 700 lbs. per hour capacity.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Drop Cage Feed Grinder for 40 to 60-HP.

USED—SPROUT, WALDRON 20" ball bearing, belt driven Attrition Mill.

USED—Type K-33 MUNSON, single motor driven Attrition Mill, direct connected to 15-HP. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—GRUENDLER 2-S-16 Combination Hay and Grain Grinder with feed table for 50 to 75-HP.

USED—GRUENDLER 18"x30" 150 lbs. capacity Batch Mixer with 3-HP., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater Feed Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—PAPEC Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—No. 4 GRUENDLER 1500 lbs. per hour Batch Mixer, belt driven.

USED—GRUENDLER all stainless steel Food Grinder with 2-HP. motor.

ONE—(1) 150-HP. Fairbanks-Morse 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, 1800-RPM., slip ring motor with starter.

State fully your requirements.

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO 2915-17 North Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 88B9, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 88B10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Huntley Monitor 10-B Garbanzo Grader in good operating condition with screens, belting, pulleys, shafting and D.C. Motor. Standard Warehouse Company, 100 Poydras Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

HESS GRAIN or BEAN DRIER No. 3, for sale, used—in good condition. Dismantling bean elevator. Various machinery, equipment, everything, for sale immediately—bargain prices. Isbell-Brown Co., P.O. Box 162, Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt Mill Equipment—complete grinding unit consisting of a 31.5 H.P. Continental 4 cyl. engine and No. 91A Stover hammermill, complete with V-drive, collector and screens. Also No. 2U, No. 2AT, No. 2UX and No. 3U Jay Bee hammermills; 450 bu. S. Howes Rec. Sep.; 75 H.P. Medart Clutch, like new; chain drag corn shellers; vertical and horizontal mixers, roll stands and many other items at attractive prices. Carthage Foundry & Machine Co., Carthage, Mo.

FOR SALE

1—Gründler hammermill—No. 3.
2—Peerless batch mixers, 800 lbs. each.
6 and 9" conveyors—heads and parts.
9—Elevators—7 with 9x5 cups and 2 with 7x5 cups.

1—Horizontal ton batch mixer.

1—Williams hammermill and separate ball bearing fan.

No. 946 Eureka receiving separator, like new, with dust collector.

6—Cyclone dust collectors.

One-half bushel Richardson automatic scale like new.

F. W. Mann, P. O. Box 67, East St. Louis, Ill.

SURPLUS MACHINERY

Hundreds of tons of Roller Bearings, Hangers, Shafting, Steel, Cast Iron, Wood, V, and Motor Pulleys, Flour, Feed, Grain, Bean, Seed Cleaning, Grinding, Mixing Machinery. Hammermills, Attrition Mills.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Grain, Bean, Seed Elevator—Coal Business. 350 bbl. Mich. Water Power Mill.

DIESEL POWER COUNTRY RETAIL FLOUR-FEED MILL BUSINESS. ELECTRIC FLOUR AND FEED MILL.

STEEL ELEVATORS—65 ft. 6 in. centers, 12x7 cups, rubber belt, explosion proof gearhead motor and magnetic starter.

BURTON REBUILT one ton horizontal mixer. **GRUENDLER NO. 3 WHIRLBEATER HAMMERMILL** with 60 H.P. motor and starter.

ELECTRIC MOTORS & STARTERS. New and rebuilt.

BAUER ATTRITION MILLS—electric double runner. Two 36", two 24", four 18", with electric starters. Double and single runner belted attritions.

One **NEW SIZE 3 "EUREKA"** standardized four screen two air grain cleaner, to be equipped with full set of sieves for wheat.

LINK-BELT 26x24 two roll coal crusher.

Two 40"x24" Portable Belt Conveyors.

Two steam boilers—150 H.P. Wickes. 64 H.P. WICKES HRT—15 H.P. LEFFELL Scotch Marine, with oil burner.

STEAM PLANT. 3-400 H.P. (1200 H.P.) complete with 125' smokestack.

3—COMBUSTIONEER 300 h.p. stokers.

STEAM ENGINES and STEAM TURBINES. **ALLIS ROLLS.** 3 double stands 10x36.

LEPAGE CUT COFFEE CUTTING ROLLS—9x24 with five extra chills.

CASE MILLS—4 double stands 6x12.

CASE MILLS—4 double stands 6x18.

ALLIS MILLS—3 double stands 6x18.

CASE MILLS—stand 3 high 9x24.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE FROM SCOTT'S STOCK.

1—Marshalltown belt driven 1/4" rotary shear —\$387.20 **EXCELSIOR PUNCH PRESS.**

36" **RELANCE** wood band saw. **DELTA** metal saw.

New and Used Fairbanks Scales.

WANTED—INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY.

Let us take care of your inquiries.

WHITE SALES CORPORATION

Scotts, Michigan

Phones 371-372-431

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—20 H.P. Special electric Fairbanks Y type semi-Diesel engine. Bolmeyer Bros. Cass Co., Erie, Ne. Dakota.

COMPLETE corn meal mill machinery, cleaner, rolls, scalper. Flour dressers, elevator legs, 25 H.P. W. Elec. motor, belting, etc., like new. Bargain acct. former owner's death. Box 216, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE

One 2S-16 Gruendler, 50-hp. motor; one Miracle Ace direct connected to 60 hp.; one double head 30" Robinson Attrition mill, direct connected to two 30 hp. motors; one Monarch friction clutch flour packer; two No. 3 Barnard & Leas plan-sifters; one Barnard & Leas heavy duty friction clutch bran packer; one Munson one ton horizontal mixer, complete with motor. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Good used single runner attrition mill, 20 to 30 inch; indicate make, price and condition. P. O. Box 788, Enid, Okla.

WANTED—60"x40" Double, or more, screened Rotex or Roball Sifter; 40"x14" Octagon Reel; 25 KW 220/60/3 AC Generator. Mouton Rice Milling Co., Harrisburg, Ark.

WANTED—Used Machinery. List with us your used and idle milling equipment, particularly attrition mills, mixers, roller mills, cutters, etc. A quick sale may possibly be the result. When writing, give us make, size, shop number of machine; if motor equipped, give size of motor and current characteristics. Give accurate description and condition, state price f.o.b. Muncy, and how soon you can ship after receipt of order.

Sprout, Waldron and Company
99 Waldron Street, Muncy, Pennsylvania

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70 plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

Truck Loads to Bushels. Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These six Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables continue the reductions made by Form 3275 Spiral, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70, plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 1/2 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Your planting *starts* railroad planning!

YOU don't have to think much about getting your crops to market until harvest time comes around—

For you know that from the day planting began the railroads have kept track of the acreage planted, of crop conditions and of marketing situations.

Today this railroad foresight is more than ever important. For today wartime demands on cars and locomotives, plus the diversion of ships and shortage of rubber, add up to the biggest railroad job in history.

The problem is even tougher than that. Right now, for instance, another big crop of winter wheat is being harvested—while a carry-over of some 600 million bushels of last year's wheat leaves but 20% of the elevators' capacity for the new crop's storage.

But the railroads have been cooperating with the growers, the State and Federal authorities ever since the seed was sown.

They know, almost to the day, when cars will be needed, and where, and how many. And the railroads will see that these cars are assembled in advance to pick up and speed to destination all the wheat which can be unloaded promptly when it gets there.

ASSOCIATION OF

AMERICAN



RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Shifting of C.C.C. Bins

The C.C.C. reports that 26,000,000 bus. of bin capacity had been diverted as of June 13.

The corporation is shipping steel bins with a capacity of 30,000,000 bus. from Iowa into wheat states primarily for new crop storage. This supplements the current 100,000,000 bus. storage space being provided with new wooden bins, which will house the credit agency-owned farm-stored wheat taken over in default of 1941 loans.

As the agency has allotted the steel bins, their capacity totals 39,000,000 bus., but this is because the allocation for North Dakota is figured at between 7,000,000 and 15,000,000 bus.

Allotments and actual shipments of steel bins thru June 13 are as follows:

State—	Allotment	Actually Shipped
Nebraska	4,000,000	3,837,000
South Dakota	3,000,000	2,611,000
North Dakota	15,000,000	7,080,000
Colorado	1,000,000	836,000
Oklahoma	140,000	140,000
Texas	140,000	140,000
Kansas	15,000,000	11,955,000

These are bins of 2,500 bus. capacity each, bought by the credit agency last year, along with others totaling 130,000,000 bus. of capacity, scattered thru the entire wheat belt.

The C.C.C. has made the allocations designating the distribution of 41,890 wooden bins with a capacity of 83,780,000 bus. of wheat from the 50,000 bins it recently bought. The remaining bins, with a storage capacity of 17 million bus., are being reserved in a pool for emergency allotment to relieve grain pressure points as harvest conditions dictate. Bins not sold to farmers from each state's allotment will be placed by the credit agency along railroad rights of way in the wheat areas. The 50,000 bins ordered, all to be delivered by July 15, will house the 100 million bus. of defaulted loan wheat now on the farms.

Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

"Few farmers in this territory," says E. E. Pallesen, manager for the Derby Grain Co., at Fairview, Kan., "have asked special privileges for storing their wheat. Most of them have sufficient storage space on their farms, and I made a point of warning them early that little storage space will be available for the new crop."

Less fortunate is Manager Barber at the Derick Grain Co., Highland, Kan. Several farmers have asked him to provide storage for their wheat, pleading. He, too, warned the farmers, but many refused to accept the warnings literally, insisting, "When the time comes, the elevators will take care of our wheat. They always have." Most of the difficulty arises from landlord-tenant relationships. Landlords do not want to invest in bins for the tenants; tenants do not want to invest in bins that become a part of the farm property. Result: "Let the elevator take care of our wheat."

E. S. CROWL, who operates two leased elevators with capacity for 26,000 bus. at Mitchell, Kan., is somewhat disturbed. Cause of the disturbance is the Commodity Credit Corp. His elevators are filled with C.C.C. wheat. What Mr. Crowl wants is shipping instructions on the C.C.C. wheat he has in store, and he wants something over \$2,000 in accrued charges which have not been received.

"New wheat is practically ready for harvest," he says, "and if I can't ship out the C.C.C. wheat from at least one of my houses, I'll not be able to handle new wheat."

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 24, 1942

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who take in damp wheat are courting trouble and they may have a heavy loss if their drier is not in perfect working condition.

WHEN YOU see a box car leaking grain in transit, give us the essential facts and we will publish in hope of helping shipper to authenticate his loss. It will also encourage rail carriers to repair their box cars.

AT A TIME when all members of the grain trade are puzzled and confused by a multiplicity of pressing problems and daily changes in conditions governing all business transactions, enterprising grain merchants are eagerly seeking all the reliable information obtainable regarding the intent and purpose of the government's orders, and naturally this increases the interest in all business conferences, swells the attendance at all grain trade conventions. Well advertised state association meetings have attracted large numbers of dealers anxious to get posted on official interpretations of the latest regulations.

IF YOUR radio, adding machine or typewriter disappears, while you are taking a nap, write us the make and number and we will publish the facts without cost to you. Thieves often try to dispose of stolen office equipment in the neighborhood where obtained.

FEDERAL LICENSING for every business may become an expensive handicap unless more merchants make their influence felt with their representatives in both houses of Congress. The coming election has sharpened the hearing of all candidates now seeking your endorsement. Get busy.

NO GREAT amount of wheat is likely to be used in making ethyl alcohol, as demanded by the Ohio representative in Congress, as wheat is more expensive than corn, costing 2c per pound, against a little more than 1c per pound for corn, both grains containing about the same percentage of starch out of which alcohol is made.

THE FEDERAL AUTOCRAT of transportation matters has made so many impractical recommendations, private enterprise has come to consider all of his hasty suggestions with dubious concern. The grain trade jumped on his report favoring the discontinuance of S/O Bs/L so hard nothing more has been heard of it.

IF COUNTRY BUYERS would discount all weevily grain more liberally, wheat growers would take better care of their storage bins and contents. Buyers who have effective facilities for fumigation may save much of the weevil infested grain, but they should always bear in mind that weevil consider the grain elevator their permanent paradise.

MORE GRAIN handling plants have suffered heavy loss from recent wind storms than in many a year, and the temperamental weather is not through cutting up unusual pranks, so owners of elevators will reduce the chance of loss if they will immediately nail down every part of their plant that is loose so as to reduce the opportunity for wind loss or else take out a cyclone policy.

LIGHTNING is again striking at the high isolated country elevator that is not equipped with standard lightning protection. Fifteen years ago more fire losses in country elevators were credited to lightning than any other single cause. The installation of lightning rods or other lightning protection is so inexpensive and effects such a marked reduction in the cost of fire insurance no elevator owner can afford to do without this protection. Insurance companies offer such an attractive credit on fire insurance premiums that the saving will offset the cost of the protection in a few years and protect the property from lightning damage.

IF ANY grain merchant ever labored under the impression that grain buyers always stay at the same station and deal with the same farmers he should look over the news columns of this number and find the number of elevator operators who are retiring from business or changing their location. Naturally discontented buyers are looking for something better and cannot be blamed for changing.

THE MEMBERS of the Northeastern Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n who have earnestly championed the reduction in the working hours of country elevator operators will be interested to learn that an Eddyville, Iowa, firm have announced and liberally advertised that during the next three months it will keep open Wednesday and Saturday evenings so that farmers desiring to work in the fields can get service after supper.

SHIPPERS of grain to most of the central markets for sale do not need a permit, but those shipping for storage must first arrange for the storage space, then try to get a permit for shipment. Otherwise all central market handling facilities would soon be blockaded against current business. It would be decidedly unfair to permit speculators to fill the bins in the central markets and thereby strangle all market activities.

THE PRIORITY restrictions have induced many prospective improvers of grain storage facilities to abandon their improvement plans for the current season, but others are buying old houses and factory buildings in order to get plenty of material to build storage bins to care for the large crop now being harvested. So many grain merchants are succeeding in getting materials needed and proceeding with their building plans that the wonder is that all prospective improvers do not take courage and keep trying until they get what they need in order to serve their farm patrons.

THE MARKED success of the celebrations of the opening of a new elevator, or enlarged and improved elevator invariably attracts such a large number of farm patrons that the wonder is that every grain merchant making any improvements in his grain handling facilities does not send an engraved invitation to every farmer within 15 miles of the improved facilities. The farmers are prospective patrons, so a personal invitation that is not advertised to the general public in advance, will generally bring in a larger number of grain growers even though no special prizes are offered for the grain grower hauling the largest load of any grain, or from the most distant point. This form of celebrating improved facilities has invariably attracted a large number of farm patrons and should prove most profitable if new goods are attractively exhibited and sales earnestly pushed.

THE EXTERIOR of many grain handling plants are being so brilliantly illuminated as to discourage prowlers, vandals and thieves from making midnight visits.

EVEN THO it may be months before equipment must be at hand for repair and maintenance the foresighted elevator operator will place his order in advance to get an early priority.

LOCAL MEETINGS of grain dealer groups will still be possible with restricted travel to the more distant centers. Grain dealers meet for business and do not travel to conventions for pleasure.

ROBBERY BY employees of a victim are seldom reported in our news columns but fortunately for the trade when employees are detected stealing from the employer the punishment is generally quick and severe. This should help to discourage others occupying positions of trust from making way with the employer's property.

THE LARGE number of fires in grain elevators which are extinguished in their incipency are a glaring testimonial to the caution and alertness of operators who install effective fire fighting equipment at every convenient point about their plants and teach all helpers how to use it. A cup of water at the start of any blaze is more discouraging to the fire fiend than a tidal wave one hour later.

No Oil in the Virgin's Lamp

The grain growers and the grain handlers of the country are now kicking themselves most vigorously because they failed to provide extra storage for the wonderful 1942 crop of wheat now ripening throughout the winter wheat belt when materials were obtainable. The tragedy of harvesting an enormous crop of high quality wheat and having no place to store it is most discouraging. The large stocks of loan grain now congesting grain storage facilities at country and terminal points will force the storage of much valuable grain on the ground and without any protection from the elements. The trouble has been that the C.C.C., the grain growers and the grain merchants have generally hoped and expected that something would turn up that would provide protection for the coming crop, but it has already started to move to market, and yet facilities have not been materially increased.

The government has contracted for the construction of a large number of wooden tanks but before any of these tanks are ready for use the enormous crop of winter wheat will be forced to seek a resting place out in the open. New wheat needs to be stored where it can be easily and quickly turned otherwise the owner will not be able to check deterioration.

Soybean Receiver Worthy of His Hire

Considerable was said at the recent 2-day conference at Chicago about the price that would be paid for soybeans by the crushers, the inference being that no one but processors would be permitted to buy soybeans, ship them, clean them, dry them and store them.

A well rounded program would utilize all the agencies of the existing machinery in their proper functions.

The warehousemen and the grain receivers should be consulted by the government agency to the end that proper allowances be made for their valuable services in the regulations as finally promulgated.

The Commodity Credit Corporation can afford to be generous, for two reasons. One is that any profits accruing to elevator men, receivers or processors will be recovered by the Government in taxation. Another reason is that altho soybean oil meal may be worth only \$30 a ton this summer a great shortage of cattle feed looms for 1943, and whatever meal the C.C.C. buys now at \$35 to \$40 per ton can easily be sold next year at \$45 per ton or more and still not satisfy the demand.

Why Farmers Hesitate to Build More Storage

Everyone identified with the A.A.A. has been appealing to grain growers to provide more bulk storage on the farm, overlooking the large number of tenants, who are reluctant to improve their landlords' property. The landowner who leases his farm for cash will hesitate to add grain storage facilities unless tenant agrees to pay more rent. Discontinuing the lending of money, in excess of market values, to grain producers on grain held might encourage growers to sell their surplus stocks and pass the hazards and responsibilities of ownership on to merchants experienced in merchandising grain. Bungling socialists always have made a great success of wrecking commerce.

The U. S. Census of 1940 shows that 38 per cent or 2,361,271 of the 6,096,799 farm operators were tenants. In Kansas only 70,222 of the 156,327 farm operators were tenants. In Nebraska 63,947 of the 121,062 farm operators were tenants. In Illinois 91,982 of the 213,439 farm operators were tenants. In Iowa 101,481 of the 213,318 farm operators were tenants.

Prevailing returns from good farm land give owners sufficient incomes to prevent their being lured back to a life of toil, so the buying of farm products by the C.C.C. is likely to increase the number of tenants and reduce the number of working land owners. All this means more landlord's liens and trouble for the cash grain buyer.

Truck Regulations Interpreted Erroneously by Bureaucrats

At a time when the bureaucracy is making unauthorized and erroneous interpretations of the law the individual grain merchant and feed dealer is almost powerless to resist enforcement of rulings that obstruct commerce and hamper production.

Fortunately we have assistance for the small individual units, in such organizations as the National Grain Trade Council and the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, whose officials seem better qualified to read and understand the plain English of the law than do the bureaucrats.

The paper read by the representative at Washington of the National Grain Trade Council at last week's meeting of the Ohio grain dealers, published elsewhere, should do much to clear up the controversy.

To Free Labor from Racketeers

Grain elevator builders who necessarily at times must take contracts for construction at points remote from their home office and in territory where they are not familiar with labor conditions, like other builders, sometimes encounter difficulties in the way of jurisdictional disputes and strikes fomented by agitators.

A stop would be put to much of this racketeering by the passage of a bill, H.R. 6777, introduced by Rep. John S. Gibson, who is concerned over a diligent and successful prosecution of our war effort.

Rep. Gibson for seven years was a member of a labor organization, and this legislation is sponsored by the membership of the Railroad Yardmasters of North America, Inc., the smallest labor organization in the United States. Every honest labor leader should be in favor of it.

Under the bill strikes will be illegal if pulled before the lapse of a 60-day cooling off period. Each member will receive a financial statement. Membership will be voluntary.

Enactment of this salutary bill would follow if public sentiment could be worked up for it in the farming community. Those interested in efficient production of war materials are urged to contact their congressmen and let them know that the people back home want to put an end to labor racketeering.

It was a fanatical fight between labor and anti-labor extremists that divided and demoralized France, that led directly to its military downfall. Violent excesses by labor groups led to reactions that gave fascism to Italy.

SCRAP RUBBER and old metals of all kinds are in urgent demand by your Government. Induce your farmer customers to bring in all they can find, borrow or steal, it is needed for warfare.

Grain Speculation Not Gambling

The Supreme Court of Illinois on June 11 decided in favor of Lamson Bros. & Co. and against C. H. Albers, receiver of the Roanoke State Bank of Roanoke, Ill., who had sought to recover \$95,632 misappropriated by the president of the bank, Benjamin R. Belsley, to cover losses in speculation.

The decision is a reversal of the decision of the Circuit Court.

Belsley was introduced at the Peoria office of Lamson Bros. & Co. as a retired farmer of substantial means Aug. 18, 1936, and began trading, at first in puts and calls and later in grain futures and stocks. In 1937 he bought and sold nearly a million bushels. To margin his trades he took \$124,500 in securities from the safety deposit box of the bank in Peoria. Heavy losses wiped out the margin and the firm sold all the securities.

Lamson Bros. & Co. did not know that the securities belonged to the bank.

Justice Shaw, for the Supreme Court, said:

All of the transactions were accepted by the defendants for transmission to and were regularly carried out on regular boards of trade or regular stock exchanges; that the defendants actually took delivery of all securities purchased by them for Belsley's account, and made delivery of all securities sold by them for Belsley's account; that all grain transactions were closed by counter transactions, rather than actual deliveries, and that the defendants at all times acted as Belsley's agents.

The circuit court held that all of the dealings in question were gambling transactions and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover. The case which the circuit court followed was *Miller v. Sincere*, 273 Ill. 194. In that case this court held the last sentence of section 132, above referred to, to be unconstitutional and void. That sentence is as follows:

"No person who accepts from another person for transmission, and transmits, either in his own name, or in the name of such other person, any order for any transaction to be made upon, or who executes any order given to him by another person on, any regular board of trade or commercial or stock exchange, shall, under any circumstances, be deemed a 'winner' of any moneys lost by such other person in or through any such transactions."

In the recent case of *Iris Amusement Corp. v. Kelly*, 366 Ill. 256, we gave attention to the legislative power to legalize gambling and took note of the fact that the only constitutional restriction on the part of the legislature in that behalf was that provision of section 27 of article IV, which prohibits the General Assembly from authorizing lotteries or gift enterprises. There is no contention that the amendment here called in question for the second time could be classified as applying to lotteries and we are only concerned with deciding whether or not these gambling transactions were constitutionally authorized by valid legislative enactment.

The situation as to boards of trade and stock exchanges has been materially changed since the decision of the court in the *Miller* case, supra, and it can no longer be said, as was said in the *Monroe* case, referring to the *Miller* case, that they are "purely private entities not differing in any way as to their rights of contract from any other private entity and whose acts were not, by the act there in question, subject to the inspection or control of any state agency." On the contrary, these exchanges have been subjected to the most minute control of their every act and that control is imposed by the highest legislative authority.

Since our decision in the *Miller* case at least two very significant changes in our public policy, both state and national, have taken place. In 1927 the legislature passed the so-called Horse Racing Act, which legalized pari-mutuel betting (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1941, chap. 8, sec. 37a, et seq.) and the validity of this act came before this court for determination in *People v. Monroe*, 349 Ill. 270. After holding that the act in question did not provide for a lottery as defined

by the constitutional inhibition, its provisions were sustained, and inasmuch as the case of *Miller v. Sincere*, supra, is discussed in the opinion it is well to repeat a part of what we then said:

"It is contended by plaintiff in error that the act here in question is contrary to the public policy of the State of Illinois. Betting on horse races is not malum in se but is only malum prohibitum. It is not prohibited by the constitution. The public policy of a state, when not fixed by the constitution, is not unalterable but varies upon any given question with changing legislation thereon, and any action which by legislation, or, in the absence of legislation thereon, by the decisions of the court, has been held contrary to the public policy of the state, is no longer contrary to such public policy when such action is expressly authorized by subsequent legislative enactment. (*People v. City of Chicago*, 321 Ill. 466; *Lincoln Park Coal Co. v. Wabash Railway Co.* 338 id. 82.) If this act is a valid enactment then it is not contrary to the public policy of this state. (*Landry v. Shinner & Co.* 344 Ill. 579.)

Whether an act of the legislature is void because it contravenes the public policy of the state depends upon whether the public policy upon the particular subject has been established by statute or is a part of the common law or has been declared by some provision of the state constitution. If it exists merely by virtue of some statute or the common law it may be changed by the legislature at will. *Public Utilities Com. v. Romberg*, 275 Ill. 432.

A valid constitutional agency, i. e., the Congress of the United States, has provided such a system of regulation and control over dealings in stocks, bonds, grain, etc., as to regulate the conduct of those agencies in the public welfare within all of the requirements laid down by this court, wherein we held it legal to bet on horse races within proper supervision.

Our decision in *Miller v. Sincere*, supra, thwarted an obvious legislative intent to permit dealings in futures. This court at that time evidently realized what is commonly known, i. e., that these contracts are frequently used as gambling transactions and that at that time gambling in general was regarded as contrary to the public policy of this state. The Horse Racing Act has made it clear that that public policy is no longer in existence and this court has sustained the legislature's prerogative in so declaring.

The titles to the various acts of Congress make it clear that our public policy now recognizes the desirability and necessity of maintaining open markets, even if they sometimes be used for gambling, in order to stabilize values in commodities and securities.

As briefly mentioned in the *Monroe* case, every human transaction is a gamble, which all must take whether they wish to or not. From the time he plants his seed until he sells his crop, every farmer is gambling. From the time he makes a contract of sale until he delivers the flour, every miller is gambling. The public policy has been declared to be that these contracts for future delivery are necessary to the commerce of the people of the United States in their domestic interstate economy, and since no one can tell with what intent they are entered into, it is impossible to pick and choose among them.

From a survey of a period of years we think it clear that the legislature of this state has always intended to validate contracts such as those here in question; that the valid acts of Congress have provided such regulatory and supervisory means of control as to bring these stock exchanges and boards of trade within the rules laid down in *People v. Monroe*, supra, concerning bets on horse races. It is our conclusion that during the quarter of a century since the decision of *Miller v. Sincere*, supra,

the state and national public policy has so changed as to make the decision in that case no longer applicable or binding in a record such as the one now before us. It follows as a matter of course that the decree of the circuit court of Peoria County must be reversed and that no other assignments of error need be considered. Decree reversed.

Storage Charges on Grain Lost

St. Louis, Mo.—Where government grain in store is lost or damaged, storage and other charges will be paid as of the date of the loss, without proration of charges as to any free time that may be remaining, says a statement from the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. The above applies where the loss or damage is not through wilful conversion, or negligence of the warehouseman.

Warehousemen who have signed the government storage contract will be responsible in case of unpreventable loss only for the amounts recovered from insurance. The types of insurance to be carried are outlined in the contract.

Assurance that there will be no "free time proration" in cases where there is loss or damage through no fault of the warehouseman, is contained in a letter just received from Assistant Secretary Grover Hill.

Dealer Charging for Haul Subject to Regulation as Common Carrier

Companies hauling merchandise across state lines in their own trucks at specific charges to retail customers for the transportation in addition to the price of the merchandise are subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission as motor common carriers.

Such were the recent findings of the United States Circuit Court, Tenth District, in upholding an injunction forbidding A. W. Stickle & Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., to continue its interstate lumber trucking operations until after it complied with the Federal Motor Carrier Act. The injunction was requested by the Interstate Commerce Commission and was granted last fall by Judge Eugene Rice of a United States District Court in Oklahoma.

At the time that the Interstate Commerce Commission started its action for the injunction, the Stickle Company operated ten trailer trucks, dealt in lumber exclusively, solicited business from retailers, bought the lumber from mills in Western Arkansas, and delivered it to yards in Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois.

The company's storage space in Oklahoma City was very small in proportion to the amount of lumber it handled. Delivery was nearly always direct from mill to customer and subsequent to sale.

The case hinged largely upon a circular which the company sent to Oklahoma retailers. It quoted "delivered prices" which were arrived at by adding to the price "f. o. b. the mill" the company's transportation charges per thousand feet to each of thirty-six points in Oklahoma, which charges were listed in the circular.

Judge Rice's opinion asserted that the Stickle Company's principal investment was in its transportation facilities; that its principal payroll was in connection with its transportation operations; that the principal service it rendered the retailer was in transporting the lumber from the mill; and that the company's business depended solely upon its operation of a fleet of trucks over a wide territory.

Therefore, the trial court concluded, the Stickle Company was primarily a motor common carrier and subject to federal regulation as such, insofar as its interstate operations were concerned. Now the appellate court has said the same thing.—*Highway Notes*.

Asked — Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Restriction of Credit?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the reference number of the regulation referred to on page 468 of the Journals under "All Credits Must Be Reduced"?—Medina Farmers Exchange Co., by J. B. Palmquist, attorney, Medina, O.

Ans.: Regulation W was issued under authority of the President's executive order of Aug. 9, 1941, revised effective May 6, 1942, in compliance with the President's special message to Congress on Apr. 27.

All persons, firms and corporations making installment sales, charge sales of listed articles, installment loans, or discounting or purchasing obligations arising out of such extensions of credit are required to have a license and if they violate the regulation are subject to \$10,000 fine or 10 years' imprisonment.

The regulation lists 41 classifications of articles on which credit is restricted. Sale of feeds to a farmer are not subject to credit restriction.

As to farmers and stock raisers it is provided "The schedule of payments in connection with any installment credit extended to him may be arranged so that the installment payments will fall due during the calendar months in which most of his annual or semi-annual income is customarily received; but each such extension of credit shall mature not later than 12 months from the date on which it was originally extended."

Soybean Inspections Increase Slightly

Slightly more soybeans were inspected in May than in April this season, the Department of Agriculture reports. May inspections were 1,387 cars and brought the total since Oct. 1 to 39,156 cars, including truck and cargo lots.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in May was about equal to that of the inspections during the previous month with 79 percent grading No. 3 or better compared with 78 percent in these grades in April. Ten percent graded No. 4 and 11 percent Sample grade in May while 15 percent graded No. 4 and 7 percent Sample grade in April. All but 85 cars of the May inspections classed as Yellow.

The inspections of soybeans in May included the equivalent of 14 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 24 cars.

Soybeans: Inspected Receipts, May 1942, in Carlots.

Class	Grade					Sample	Oct. 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5		
Yellow ...	49	349	628	133	143	...	38,312
Green ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12
Brown ...	...	...	7	2	1	...	60
Black ...	3	14	14	4	6	...	405
Mixed ...	...	6	14	3	10	...	367
Total cars 53	369	663	142	160	...	...	...
Percentages 4	27	48	10	11	...	...	...
Oct. 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942...	2717	9957	19314	5415	1753	...	39,156

¹Cargo and truck receipts converted into carlots on basis of 1,500 bus. equal 1 carlot.

Decatur, Ill.—The C. C. C. has for sale 16,226,944 bus. of corn in steel bins in 55 counties of Illinois at prices ranging from 76½ to 80½¢ per bushel, the state A. A. A. office announced recently.—P. J. P.

Lincoln, Neb.—Representatives of the railroads and grain shippers and the Omaha Grain Exchange met recently at the office of the state railroad commission to consider the rule cutting down by one day the free time for unloading cars before the accrual of demurrage.

New Barley Differentials at Chicago

The United States' production of barley for 1941 totaled about 358,000,000 bus., probably the largest crop grown. The estimate for this season, according to the last Government report, indicates something over 400,000,000 bus. If this quantity is realized, it will be an all-time record. It is estimated the quantity of barley utilized in the malting trade for all purposes runs about 70,000,000 bus. annually. This leaves a tremendous amount of barley for feed purposes.

Last season the principal western grain centers received a total of about 124,000,000 bus. of barley. Chicago received approximately 14,000,000 bus. of this total. The principal producing areas for barley tributary to Chicago are the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Illinois. All of these states will undoubtedly have considerable surplus barley going for feed purposes. The states east of Chicago and southeast consume considerable quantities of barley in various feeding operations.

In view of the increasing production and wider use of this grain, a special committee of the Board of Trade with Roland McHenry as chairman was appointed to develop a market for feed barley. The committee submitted a plan which was approved by the board of directors whereby a futures market in barley of feeding types is to be established. It is realized that a feed barley futures market is needed, and thru this instrument a very considerable quantity of grain that has been without proper hedging facilities will be serviced in a much more satisfactory manner than heretofore.

A vote of members of the Board of Trade will be taken June 25 on the following barley differentials on Class I, III or IV to be immediately effective.

No. 1 barley at contract price; No. 2 barley at ½ cent per bushel under contract price; No. 3 barley at 1 cent per bushel under contract price; No. 4 barley at 1½ cents per bushel under contract price, provided, however, that no such

barley tendered on contracts for future delivery shall have a dockage in excess of 2 per cent.

An amendment to Rules 291 and 293 will be voted on at the same time, to make the deliveries of barley correspond with those for oats.

More Mill Storage Erected in Southwest

The National Biscuit Co., already well equipped with mills and elevators in the eastern part of the soft winter wheat belt, some time ago rounded out its source of supply of flour for cracker baking by the purchase of the plant at Carthage, Mo., of the McDaniel Milling Co., at the western border of the soft winter wheat region.

Carthage is situated in Southwest Missouri, in Jasper County, and has six converging lines of railroad operated by the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroads.

To accumulate wheat of the desired high quality during the season that it is available the company has increased the storage capacity by erecting a reinforced concrete elevator holding 750,000 bus.

The bins are 17 ft., 4 ins. in diameter and 119 ft. high, in two rows of 13, with interspaces. In the head house are 8 blending bins, each of 3,000 bus. capacity, delivering to the mill by a short leg 73 ft., 1 in. high of 2,000 bus. capacity, as weighed on a Richardson Scale.

Above the bins is a 24-in. belt conveyor driven by a 10-h.p. motor thru a Falk Reducer, and below is a 24-in. conveyor driven by a 7½-h.p. motor with a similar reducer.

By providing two legs each of 5,000 bus. capacity, driven by 30-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motors thru Falk Reducers, in the head house it is possible to move grain into and out of the house simultaneously and independently. All grain goes first into the old house for weighing and cleaning. Outgoing grain is elevated by one of the 5,000-bu. legs to the blending bins, which discharge into the short leg that delivers to the mill.

The capacity of the legs in the old house was increased, car receiving facilities improved and for unloading trucks there was added a truck dump and Fairbanks Scale. Travel thru the head house is made easy by a Barnard & Leas Belt Elevator driven by 5-h.p. motor.

The machinery was furnished by the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.; the plant was designed and erected by the Macdonald Engineering Co.

For illustration see outside front cover page.

Keep both the interior and the exterior of electric motors free from dirt, water, oil and grease. Doing so will pay dividends in long, trouble-free service.

Blewett Again Sec'y of Texas Ass'n

The directors of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n have selected G. E. Blewett as secretary-treasurer of the organization, to succeed A. G. Campbell, resigned, and he assumed charge on June 6.

Mr. Blewett feels that he is back home again, for he will be in closer connection with his many friends, many of whom he gained during his former efficient discharge of the duties of this office from May, 1929, to May, 1939, when he resigned to take charge of the Fort Worth Elevators & Warehouse Co.

Since his retirement from the office of secretary three years ago Mr. Blewett has been in contact with various governmental agencies, and is well posted on the problems that dealers have to contend with at the present time. He will strive to bring about a condition that will result in more profit as well as more pleasure.

All of his friends and anyone interested in the problems confronting the grain trade are invited to call and see him at any time in his office at 1925 Fair Building, Fort Worth, Tex.



G. E. Blewett, Ft. Worth, Tex., Again Sec'y of Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Deaf Smith, the Banner Wheat County

Grain & Feed Journals: My friends in Illinois may be surprised to hear from me down here in the Panhandle of Texas; but I have 800 acres of what this year is the best wheat-producing land in the United States, and about 400 acres of the finest wheat you ever laid eyes upon.

Harvest is just getting under way and the yields are running from 25 to 50 bus.

In Deaf Smith County is 300,000 acres of wheat, all good; and even volunteer wheat is put at 25 bus., of which there is 40,000 acres included in the 300,000. It is figured that this county will produce 8,000,000 bus. and probably will be the greatest wheat-producing county in the nation.

The Fraser Mill & Elevator Co. of Hereford has a storage capacity of 1,100,000 bus.; the Pitman Elevator has 500,000 bus. storage and other elevators another 140,000 bus. of storage; in all 1,740,000 bus., which is not bad for a country point.

There will be more than 2,000,000 bus. of this wheat threshed and piled on the ground in the next 10 days. There is just no place to put it. I figure on doing that with my wheat as I have no storage on the land.

After harvest I may build some storage as the loan here is \$1.10 and the market 95c. With the 7c for farm storage, the difference in price

and the loan I can put up the storage and have money left.

Of course, should we get hail this entire crop would be harvested in a hurry, but let us hope no such bad luck comes.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, care Hill & Ricketts, Hereford, Tex.

Farmers Howling

Grain & Feed Journals: Farmers are howling about being denied a marketing card because they are over-seeded less than one acre, and in some cases were not notified until about one day before harvest.

This caused a mad rush, burning up tires and gasoline to make a 64-mile drive to the county seat to post bond and get card.—Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., Utica, Kan.

Railroads Operating with Highest Efficiency

Ton-miles of freight (revenue and non-revenue) handled in March were larger than in any previous month in history. Percentage of locomotives in bad order (needing repairs) was the lowest on record. Average miles traveled by each freight locomotive daily was the largest—98.5 miles, compared with 83.5 in March, 1941, and 98.4 in October, 1941. Percentage of freight cars (railroad and privately-owned) in bad order was the lowest—3.1 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent in March, 1929; with 5.7 per cent in March, 1941; and with 3.3 in December, 1941. The reduction in cars needing repairs between March, 1941, and March, 1942, was equivalent to the provision of 48,000 additional cars; between March, 1940, and March, 1942, to the provision of 105,200.

Freight traffic handled in the first quarter of this year exceeded by 21 per cent the previous high first-quarter's record made in 1929. Average miles moved by each freight locomotive and each freight car; average ton-miles of service rendered with each car; average load of freight per car; average number of freight cars per train; average tons of freight per train—were all new high first-quarter records. Average ton-miles of service rendered by each freight train hourly, while but slightly larger than in the first quarter of 1941, was 48.3 per cent larger than in the first quarter of 1929.

The menace to continued adequacy of service this year is the danger of a shortage of open-top cars for coal and other heavy loading carload freight.

Plainly, if there should be between now and next fall another equal increase in traffic de-

Death of G. A. Wegener

George A. Wegener, for many years a grain receiver on the Chicago Board of Trade, died June 18 at his home in Wilmette, aged 73 years.

He was born at Le Sueur, Minn., and went to Chicago when a boy. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1890, entering the employ of Geo. H. Sidwell & Co., of which firm he later became vice pres. For three years he was a member of the leading brokerage firm of Logan & Bryan, leaving to engage in the grain commission business on his own account as Wegener Bros. Only two months ago he became Chicago manager and sec'y of the Cleveland Grain Co.



Geo. A. Wegener, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

mands, carload freight will have to be loaded heavier, and unloaded, loaded and moved with greater expedition than ever, or there will be shortages of some kinds of cars.—*Railway Age*.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

National Hay Ass'n convention, usually held during July or August, has been called off by the board of directors, for 1942.

June 29.—Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n Memorial Union Bldg., Lafayette, Ind.

Oct. 12-13.—Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Oct. 12-13.—Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Explosion of Grain Dust in Indianapolis Starch Factory

Small loose particles of grain dust once more demonstrated their potential powers of destruction and, with fire following, the main mill building and another structure of the National Starch Products Co., Inc., in Indianapolis, lay a mass of smoldering, twisted debris, and six persons are injured, one critically. The first of two terrific explosions at the mill occurred early the night of June 5, immediately after a machine had been switched on in the three-story dextrin building. It blew down the wall of the 50-ft. square brick and concrete building. Flames then raced up the conveyor belt to the mill-house, a large structure containing corn and other materials. One wall collapsed in that building where corn and other products were pulverized. Immediately there was a second explosion and the mill-house filled with dense clouds of dust and then flames. A three-alarm fire call brought 100 firemen to the scene and by heroic efforts the fire was confined to the two buildings, saving other structures sprawled over the company's 20-acre tract of ground in a pattern to prevent conflagration. A structure near the flaming buildings contained stored nitrates. It was on this building particularly, firemen directed their work.

There were 59 men in the two wrecked buildings. All were accounted for. Of the six injured, five were employees of the plant.

Thurman Twyman and Herbert Pasch, employees, said that they began hurrying from the mill house when they heard the first explosion and were literally hurled through a door to the yard outside by the second explosion. They stated dust was so thick in the building after the first explosion it was impossible to see.

H. C. Piel, president of the company, declined to estimate the loss but Chief Lynch said the damage to buildings, equipment and loss of materials would aggregate \$200,000.

Burlap for the West Coast

The W.P.B. June 13 announced an amendment to M-47 on burlap permitting the C.C.C. to buy burlap to relieve a shortage of grain sacks on the Pacific Coast. It reads:

Section 1014.1—Conservation Order M-47 is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph (c) (3) (I) (B) is amended by the addition of the words "the Commodity Credit Corp." after "the Defense Supplies Corp." and before "or any corporation organized."

(2) Paragraph (c) (3) (II) is amended by the addition of the words "the Commodity Credit Corp. or" after "or used by" and before "any importing or non-importing bag manufacturer."

	Wheat													
	Option		June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June
	High	Low	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chicago	125½	109½	118½	110¼	118½	118½	118½	118½	120¼	121½	120½	118¾	119½	118½
Winnipeg	82½	77½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Minneapolis	130½	106½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	112½	113½	113½	113½	111½	111½	110¾
Kansas City	128½	103½	111½	112	112½	111½	111½	111½	113	114	113½	111½	111½	111½
Duluth, durum	123½	105½	109½	111	111	109½	109½	111½	111½	111½	111½	110	110½	110½
Milwaukee	118½	119½	118½	118½	118½	118½	120	121½	120½	118¾	119½	118½
Corn														
Chicago	93½	74½	86½	86¾	86	86	86	86½	87	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Kansas City	88½	76½	84½	83¾	82½	83	82¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Milwaukee	93½	74½	86½	86¾	86	86	86½	86½	87	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Oats														
Chicago	60½	44	48¾	48½	48½	48½	48½	49	49½	49½	49½	48¾	48½	48½
Winnipeg	51½	43½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Minneapolis	56½	43	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Milwaukee	60	44	48¾	48½	48½	48½	48½	49½	49½	49½	49½	48¾	48½	48½
Rye														
Chicago	95½	61¾	64½	64½	64½	65½	64½	65½	66½	65½	64½	65½	65½	65½
Minneapolis	89½	57½	60	60½	60½	61½	60½	61½	62½	61½	60½	61½	61½	61½
Winnipeg	66½	54½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	57½	57½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Duluth	62½	58½	60	60½	60½	61½	60½	61½	62½	61½	60½	61½	61½	61½
Barley														
Minneapolis	69½	53½	58	57½	56½	56½	55	55	55	54½	55	54½	53½	53½
Winnipeg	64½	55½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Soybeans														
Chicago	205½	156	171½	171½	171½	171½	172½	176½	179½	178½	176½	176½	176½	176½
Canada Exchange	90	90	90	90	90	90	89½	89½	89½	90	90	90

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Of 268 cars of wheat received June 9 111 were owned by the C.C.C. Large quantities are going into store.

Kirkland, Ill., June 18.—Corn is picked up close from our elevator by Wisconsin trucks.—L. W. Colton, Kirkland Feeding Yards.

Alva, Okla.—The first new wheat was brought to Alva Roller Mills June 11, by George Murray, south of here. The wheat tested 62 lbs. and was reported by the mill to be extra good quality.

Gould, Okla., June 9.—The first load of 1942 wheat to arrive here was brought to the Adair-Morton Grain Co. today, Richardson and Williams of near Eldorado. The wheat was very high quality.

Enid, Okla., June 20.—Enid had 158 cars of new wheat today, of which 51 carried "tough" notation for moisture in excess of 14%. Protein ranged 10.65 to 13.50% and averaged 59.9; moisture, 11.2 to 16.4%, average 13.7%.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 15.—Fifty cars of new wheat received today, averaged 13.05% protein, 60.4 lbs., 13.2% moisture. Of the total 35 cars graded No. 1; No. 2, 12; No. 4, 1; sample 2. Only one car was offered for sale, the others going to storage.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Receipts and shipments of grain, in bushels, during May as compared with the same month in 1941 were as follows, 1941 being shown in parentheses: Receipts, wheat, 272,000 (339,200); corn, 463,500 (160,500); oats, 446,000 (238,000); rye, 1,500; barley, 84,000 (1,750); kafir-milo, 9,000; soybeans, 10,500 (16,500); shipments, wheat, 169,600 (270,400); corn, 304,500 (165,000); oats, 158,000 (14,000); rye, 1,500 (1,500); barley, 57,500; kafir-milo, 1,500.—St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Wichita, Kan., June 16.—The first car load of new Kansas wheat sold over the auction block at the Wichita Board of Trade June 15 at \$1.11 per bushel. Ed Beyer, of the Beyer Grain Co., was the purchaser. The wheat was offered by the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co. The O. K. Grain & Merc. Co. of Kiowa was the shipper. Wheat in the car graded No. 1 hard tough, test was 61.3 lbs., moisture content was 14.5 per cent and protein content, 11.50.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
Sept. 13	52,951	35,164	19,019	18,457	10,729
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Nov. 1	52,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Dec. 13	40,908	43,432	13,402	19,225	6,992
Dec. 20	40,058	43,725	12,332	19,328	6,893
Dec. 27	39,077	44,586	12,014	19,566	6,888
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Jan. 10	36,946	49,912	12,575	21,272	6,733
Jan. 17	34,834	55,212	12,453	23,268	6,406
Jan. 24	36,400	61,696	12,853	24,887	6,525
Jan. 31	35,395	65,190	12,269	26,792	6,889
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,667	6,886
Feb. 14	34,742	65,726	12,346	27,257	6,872
Feb. 21	34,255	65,673	12,436	27,353	7,100
Feb. 28	34,087	66,928	12,393	28,604	7,195
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,582	29,186	7,479
Mar. 14	34,824	67,530	12,621	29,381	7,260
Mar. 21	35,602	66,905	12,134	29,495	6,880
Mar. 28	36,090	68,597	12,209	29,548	6,852
Apr. 4	36,133	71,513	12,202	29,429	7,060
Apr. 11	36,339	73,144	12,616	28,901	6,960
Apr. 18	35,564	71,031	12,671	27,683	6,697
May 5	32,820	67,204	9,413	26,007	5,225
May 12	33,670	65,253	8,191	25,548	4,974
May 19	35,050	65,321	8,553	26,178	4,867
May 26	33,305	62,331	8,076	24,122	4,319
June 2	33,638	61,011	8,397	24,280	4,050

Eddy, Okla.—First deliveries of 1942 wheat, of high quality, were reported June 15 by local and Lamont branches of the Blackwell Mill & Elevator Co. O. P. Norman delivered a truckload here, grading 60. At Lamont wheat delivered graded 60-62, with an averaged yield of 30 bus. per acre reported.

Kansas City, Mo.—Empty storage space at Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., and interior points in Kansas totaled 29,359,000 bus. out of the 117,126,000 capacity, June 15. In addition country points had 15,587,296 bus. of room out of 40,185,000 bus. capacity, as reported by the committee on storage.

New Orleans, La.—Receipts and shipments of grain in May, 1942, compared to May, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were: Receipts, wheat, 29,946 (84,307); corn, 132,163 (163,308); oats, 3,000; kafir, 27,300; shipments, wheat, 96,006 (6,416); corn, 110,000 (63,750); oats, 22,205 (25,500).—J. M. Wilke.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain in May, 1942 as compared with May, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 870,000 (3,862,000); oats, (2,000); barley, (35,000); shipments, wheat, 2,746,380 (4,012,889); corn, 289,922 (289,398); oats, 88,575 (86,010); rye, 1,428 (1,072); barley, 11,666 (78,012).—Dept. of Inf. & Statistics.

Spokane, Wash.—Receipts and shipments of grain during May, 1942, as compared to May, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,161,000 (2,748,000); corn, 28,500 (22,500); oats, 100,000 (102,000); barley, 67,200 (84,800); shipments, 1942 not shown; 1941, wheat, 52,500; corn, 3,000; oats, 4,000; barley, 28,800.—John W. Campbell.

Kansas City, Mo., June 13.—Average protein of 294 cars of all classes of wheat tested by the Kansas inspection department in the week ended June 12 was 13.25% and 199 cars tested by Missouri averaged 13.47%. The 493 cars tested by both departments had an average of 13.34%, compared with 13.40% for 443 cars the preceding week and 14.24% for 781 cars a year ago.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during May, 1942 as compared with May, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 16,211 (207,720); corn, (38,805); oats, 3,971 (15,965); rye, 9,570; shipments, wheat, 164,227 (605,623); corn, 5,015 (109,473); oats, 4,000 (10,019); rye, 1,800 (859); barley, 663 (1,037).—John W. Frazier.

Ottawa, Ont., June 18.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending June 12, decreased 2,561,530 bus. as compared with the previous week and decreased 58,161,562 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1941. The amount in store was reported as 410,895,748 bus. compared with 413,457,278 bus. for the previous week and 469,057,310 bus. for the week of June 13, 1941. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 12, 1942, amounted to 3,251,238 bus., an increase of 1,062,996 bus. over the revised figures of the previous week when 2,188,242 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 8,825,790 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 45 weeks from Aug. 1, 1941, to June 12, 1942, as compared with the same period in 1941 were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1941: Manitoba 37,099,417 (52,102,508); Saskatchewan 37,702,625 (218,672,427); Alberta 59,003,877 (142,356,668) bus. For the 45 weeks ending June 12, 1942, and the

USDA 1941 Corn Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported that Commodity Credit Corporation made 105,101 loans, in the amount of \$80,388,658 on 110,148,897 bus. of 1941-crop corn through June 16. Loans made to date have averaged 73 cents per bushel. Loans by States follow:

State	No. Loans	Bushels	Amount
Ill.	20,534	28,164,972	\$21,104,163.05
Ind.	1,593	1,700,790	1,265,328.19
Iowa	44,065	47,294,511	34,343,469.19
Kan.	1,327	1,037,015	775,386.64
Ky.	56	159,098	125,660.78
Md.	7	4,039	4,081.47
Mich.	6	2,035	1,586.53
Minn.	8,829	8,139,108	5,628,783.85
Mo.	2,537	1,945,549	1,515,987.93
Neb.	21,086	17,524,727	12,630,869.36
N. C.	25	19,306	11,575.56
N. D.	82	106,623	55,248.07
Ohio	842	583,112	454,054.35
S. D.	4,093	3,454,865	2,463,226.32
Wis.	18	11,241	8,553.00
Va.	1	1,086	684.18
Totals	105,101	110,148,897	\$80,388,658.47

same period in 1941 193,805,919 and 413,131,603 bus. were received from the farms.—S. A. Cudmore, acting Dominion statistician.

Hutchinson, Kan., June 18.—Hutchinson received its first 1942 wheat June 17. The Gano Grain Co. received a car from the Gano elevator at Protection grading 1 dark hard, with 14.3 moisture, testing 61.7 lbs., and with 11.20 protein. Another car came from the Protection Co-op. Supply Co., to the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co. It graded 2 dark, 59.7 lbs., 14.3 moisture and 12.50 protein.

Wage-Hour Decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court

The three-year old controversy on the overtime provision of the fair labor standards act was partially brought to an end when the Supreme Court decided the celebrated *Belo* and *Missel* cases. Despite the court ruling against the wage-hour division in the *Belo* case and for the division in the *Missel*, the two decisions taken together greatly clarify the legality of various plans used by employers for computing overtime, particularly in the case of employees who work fluctuating hours for a guaranteed weekly income.

The decisions in these two cases were contrary because the facts were entirely different. In the *Belo* case, the court upheld the employer's method of computing overtime because a written contract had been entered into with each employee stipulating the basic hourly rate of pay which squares with the employer's intention to guarantee a weekly income. Under the contract, an employee was entitled to more than his weekly guarantee when he worked more than 54½ hours in a single week. The court observed that in such a case it is "clearly the guaranty that becomes inoperative and the hourly rate fixed by the contract that is controlling." Furthermore, the court held that the act does not prohibit paying overtime at a rate in excess of 150 per cent of the stipulated basic rate for the statutory work week. Consequently, a guaranteed weekly income which contemplates compensation for overtime as well as basic pay is permitted under the act so long as overtime is paid at "not less than one and one-half times such basic rate" as fixed in the employee's contract.

In the *Missel* decision a different set of facts was involved. Here there was no stated hourly rate and no provision for overtime, although a contract was used. Under the decision in the *Missel* case an employer who engages a worker for a fixed weekly wage of \$40 for irregular hours and works him 65 hours (in a year when the maximum was 44) owes the employee \$46.38. This is computed by figuring the basic hours at the hourly rate, plus the overtime hours at time and a half. This rule was followed in this case, in the absence of a specific provision for other methods of computing as in the *Belo* case where the court said "that is the agreement of the parties and it is within the letter and intention of the law."

The salient feature of the *Belo* contract follows: "In order to conform our employment arrangements to the scheme of the act without reducing the amount of money which you receive each week, we advise that from and after Oct. 24, 1938, your basic rate of pay will be 67 cents per hour for the first forty-four hours each week, and that for time over forty-four hours each week you will receive for each hour of work not less than one and one-half time such basic rate above mentioned, with a guaranty on our part that you shall receive weekly, for regular time and for such overtime as the necessities of the business may demand, a sum not less than \$40."—*The Hook-Up*.

Wheat found in an earthen jar in an Indian cave in Utah and of unknown age has been planted on the farm of Emil Wiese near Blue Springs, Neb. The heads are white and the kernels four times the size of ordinary wheat and very hard. The finder in Utah has this year a crop on an acre yielding an estimated 85 bus.

Ohioan's 63rd Annual Conference

A near record attendance at the 63d annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n, held in Columbus June 18-19, was due principally to the Ohioans' desire to gain information on the many new problems now confronting the trade and to show their determination to contribute their complete effort to final victory and a lasting peace. The convention was addressed by leaders in the trade and by representatives of federal departments.

PRES. L. G. BRADSTOCK, Wellington, called the convention to order and presented S. Ezra McCulloh, sec'y Columbus 'Y. M. C. A., who pronounced the invocation. Mr. Weed, Director of Public Safety extended the official welcome, after which he asked for more tolerance for public officials, denouncing the smear campaigns, shotgun criticism and back-door sniping.

H. E. FREDERICK, 2d vice-pres., Marysville, responded to the welcome, asking for closer co-operation between members of the trade, and an increased membership in the ass'n.

PRES. BRADSTOCK, in his annual message outlined some of the problems before the trade, and pledged the ass'n's unlimited support of the war effort.

President Bradstock's Annual Message

On last Dec. 7th, we held our mid-winter Directors' meeting, and not until I went to my room for my grip, did I learn of the dastardly attack and the outrages on Pearl Harbor.

Now we find ourselves in a more serious situation than any of us dreamed of at that time. These conditions have brought many weighty problems and responsibilities to all of us, regardless of our positions in the business world, and this is especially true of those engaged in the feed and grain trade, because we are handlers of many of the most important commodities which are needed the world over.

The grain trade made an enviable record in World War No. 1, and I happen to be one who was in business at that time, and am still at the same old stand. I am asking you now to co-operate fully, with every bit of power at your command to help bring this war to a speedy and successful conclusion, regardless of whether many of the rules and regulations, being made in Washington, are right or wrong.

Many of them are wrong, those who know something about this business will admit, and some are right. Some of these rules are being made by College professors and their sons who have political preference, instead of being made by men who have come up through this business in the hard way and know what it's all about. However, whatever rules have been made, which many of us know are not workable, will, I believe, be righted altho it will take time, money and patience to get them righted.

If there ever was a time for concerted action and a close tie-up with your state association and through your state association with the National, it's surely now. This association and the National will represent you nationally in a most reputable manner and will help to protect your rights. We will try and help to protect your individual business from the rules which are evidently being made by men not familiar with our business, and in many cases are unjust. We will oppose proposals which threaten without contributing to a better prosecution of the war. We shall try to protect your interests and your individual businesses, but we shall first devote our entire efforts toward any service which the Government may request of us.

If we do not win this war, the businesses which we have built will not be of much value to anyone under any conditions. We intend the U. S. shall be on the winning side and to that

end, speaking as the president of this association, we pledge our unconditional efforts.

For my own part, and the several companies in which I am interested, I shall use my best efforts to be conservative and keep close to shore until such a time as we can again get back to normal times. If I survive I hope I shall still have my business to operate in a normal manner.

Personally, I do not mind giving many, if not all my rights as a citizen during this emergency we are engaged in at the present time to help win the war, however, I am giving them up with the solemn understanding that I will get every single one of them back as soon as the war is over. We are facing the most dangerous situation, I believe, in the history of this country, because it is difficult to regain powers and privileges once they have been given over to the Government. Let us hope and pray that this regimentation will end as soon as this war is won, and won it must be.

SECY W. W. CUMMINGS, Columbus, whose report follows, merits the thanks of all for his untiring efforts in behalf of the ass'n. The increase in membership is a pleasing reflection of his earnest work.

Secretary Cummings' Annual Report.

If there is any value in business men working together, sharing each other's knowledge and developing good will and protecting their industry and promoting their common interests, then there is real war service in a convention such as ours. If we produce better in peace-time because of organization and cooperation, then we need such meetings all the more in time of war.

As we go into what our experts tell us will be a long war, each of us must cling to his sacred American rights, and must give the Government the cooperation which makes it possible to keep these rights. Therefore let me urge upon you the fullest cooperation with your Government, the fullest insistence upon your American way of living, the fullest cooperation with your fellow members in your state and national association, and your continued attendance and participation at all of its meetings. Last, but not least, do your own job in the best possible way, so that the world may always say that the American business man, working the American way, free and unregimented, won the world's greatest war.

The Association shows a nice gain in membership during the past year. We have secured 36 new members and lost 6. Of the latter, two were associate members who resigned, two firms changed hands and two were dropped for non-payment of dues, making a net gain for the year of 30 members, which is the largest it has ever been.

Our boosters or membership committee have been quite active and secured 20 of the new members, as follows: Everett Early, Waynesville, 3; R. F. McAllister, Columbus, 3; H. E. Frederick, Marysville, 2; T. A. Gilliland, Van Wert, 1; R. H. Brundige, Kingston, 1; The Secretary, 14; E. M. Ellis, Urbana, 4; G. E. O'Brien, Greenville, 3; H. W. Kaelber, Cardington, 3; C. F. Berger, Sidney, 1; R. C. Crawford, St. Louis, Mo., 1. Total, 36.

Your secretary attended eight group meetings during the past year in addition to priorities hearings in Washington and Chicago, the Indiana Grain Dealers' meeting in Indianapolis and a conference in Cincinnati.

Our section of the All Ohio Safety Congress held in Columbus last April was rather a failure. The attendance of grain and feed men and millers was about forty, and very disappointing to the committee who prepared the program. In view of the fact that safety is a vital subject in your business and your lack of interest in helping to eliminate accidents is just increasing your cost for protection, we hope you will give us your support next year when this meeting is again held.

Our exhibit at the state fair for a week last August was very interesting and attracted a goodly crowd. Special printed pamphlets were passed out to all visitors and we believe we helped in proving to the feeders that "Better Feeding Brings Bigger Profits." Unfortunately, due to the Government taking over the State Fair Grounds for the duration of the war, our exhibit last August will probably be our last for some time.

The Nutrition School held at the Ohio State University last November was very well attended, but for some reason or other our members did not seem to be interested. Some of the best feed experts in the country addressed

the two-day session and those present were loud in their praises of the good they received. We will assist the Agricultural Department in presenting another conference again this year and we hope our members will avail themselves of the opportunity of increasing their feed knowledge.

The secretary has been very busy the past three months answering letters and phone inquiries regarding the many new regulations, orders, amendments, etc. Through the efforts of our association together with the 25 other grain and feed associations affiliated with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, several concessions have been granted to our industry, of which you were advised, in part, in our bulletins. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Ray Bowden, who has been the Washington representative of our groups, for the service he has rendered.

We believe that right now is our opportune time to increase our membership. The dealers will certainly need a lot of information on the new rulings and regulations, and where can they get it any better than from us? They should also be willing to contribute to the expense of the association activities, especially when the cost is only \$10 a year. You need us and we need your support.

In closing I want to thank President Bradstock and our other officers and directors for their cooperation for the past year, and I am sure they are as delighted as I am in the fact that our membership is larger than ever before.

Treasurer's Report, June 1, 1942

Receipts—	
Balance in bank June 1, 1941.	\$1,931.54
Annual dues	2,842.00
Directory, net receipts	624.85
	\$5,398.39

Expenditures—	
Check tax and exchange	\$ 2.50
Office supplies	235.79
Postage and bulletins	135.76
Salaries	1,680.00
Telegraph and telephone	9.64
Officers traveling expense	228.02
Group meetings	125.86
State meetings	121.36
Miscellaneous, dues, etc.	297.77
	\$2,836.68

Balance in City Nat'l Bank	\$2,561.71
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An Interlude

SAM RICE, Metamora, pres. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, following the morning session of the convention talked to the listeners of the regular grain market program sponsored by various companies serving the farm trade. This time was made available to Mr. Rice through the courtesy of the companies and Charles Latchaw, sec'y Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, conductor of the program. Mr. Rice said:

More Storage Needed

During the past few months Government agencies have been working with the grain trade trying to solve the critical storage shortage facing the 1942 wheat crop now being harvested. The survey showed in some sections, the southwest for instance, had only about 15% storage available. Immediate steps were taken so that upwards of 100,000,000 bus. of temporary storage has been made available. Steel tanks that formerly were used for corn storage have been shipped to wheat producing territory. Dealers have rented abandoned warehouses, automobile sales rooms, etc. One dealer in Kansas alone has rented nearly one-half million bushels of this type of storage, and if the wheat comes in dry his troubles will probably be few, but if they have a wet harvest he may have to sweat.

Transportation has had considerable attention so that there will be no shortage of box cars. A permit system allowing no grain to be shipped that will not have a home but will be unloaded immediately at destination will be in effect. In the Pacific Northwest, where the fields are now turning to gold and where they will harvest one of the largest wheat crops in history, the storage is very acute. Ranches not having even a fence post are in no position to erect temporary storage. If boats were available on the Coast the storage problem would be easy as the wheat is wanted.

The organized grain trade thru many years has built the most efficient and economical marketing system ever devised by man, and with this background of experience doubtless the coming wheat crop will move in the channels of trade without much difficulty. It is the job of the grain trade, yes, every citizen in our wonderful country, to cooperate with our Government, making sacrifices the like of which we never dreamed, for food and war supplies must move in a continuous stream to the front where our boys are making the cruel decisions of battle. While this is no time to reform the world we do know that we were not prepared for this war when it came. Let us hope we may be better prepared for peace when it comes.

Thursday Afternoon Session

RAY BOWDEN, exec. vice-pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, summarized Washington activities affecting the grain and feed trade. He stated, as his belief, that the 40c per hour minimum wage in the grain processing industry would become official within a short time; that rulings on millfeed ceilings would be issued soon and that they may contain an allowance over the ceiling for jobbers; that opponents of the administration's proposal to sell CCC surplus grains below parity, no doubt, will delay action, hence the president cannot veto this rider on the agricultural appropriation bill without depriving the department of its operating funds. Mr. Bowden also discussed marketing quotas and penalty regulations and called attention to the discrimination against the regular grain dealer in favor of the co-operative. He made a strong plea for increased membership in state and the nat'l ass'n pointing out the great need for these ass'ns and the help they can give.

G. G. GIEBINK, legal counsel, Nat'l Grain Trade Council, gave an intelligent and understandable explanation of ODT orders. His listeners appreciated the elimination of extraneous material which is so often found in the explanation of official regulations. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

E. P. MacNICOL, American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Chicago, talked on General Maximum Price Ceilings. Excerpts from his address will be found elsewhere in this number.

Friday Morning Session

STANLEY LEYBOURNE, Division of Plant Industry, Columbus, in his review of Feed Problems, said: Here in Ohio in the past two years are at least two striking examples of what can be done through organization. I refer to the bringing together of the alfalfa dehydrators and the tankage and meat scrap men. I should not fail to mention the very beginning of our pleasant contacts with the industries thru our division advisory committee which has been most helpful to the department.

The recent war emergency meetings which brought together representatives of each feed dealer group in this state for the first time certainly proved beyond a scintilla of doubt the effectiveness of unified effort.

I have sufficient reason to believe that the L40 ruling modification was a direct result of the Ohio meeting.

The problem of effective feed control has passed from a relatively simple procedure of protein, fat, and fiber determination, to a more complicated one involving vitamin content and other chemical properties of feeds and feed stuffs. This situation demands the development of new technique and methods, many of which are as yet in the experimental stage and require further investigation and development in order to perfect them to the point where they can be effectively used in practical control.

In order to meet this situation in Ohio, a committee has been appointed representing the Ohio State University, the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and the Department of Agriculture to make studies and recommendations with the idea of utilizing the facilities and personnel of these three agencies for a more effective operation and administration of the Ohio Feed Stuffs Law with not only the idea of enforcement but to render a better service to the manufacturer and dealer of feed stuffs through a more efficiently operated laboratory.

A. C. HORROCKS, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, thrilled his audience with his address "The American Advance."

GEO. A. KUBLIN, AAA, Washington, D. C., discussed Storage and the Wheat Loan Program, stating that present wheat supplies exceeded domestic needs, while prospects for export were never lower. He predicted the country would have 1,500,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand by July 1. Mr. Kublin reviewed the recent meetings of the Wells Committee held in the different markets, and explained the permit system for shipments of grain to terminal markets. He stated the CCC storage program called for the construction of wood bins having a total storage capacity of 110,000,000 bus. to supplement its redistribution of steel bins. These wood bins will be offered to producers at cost (14c per bushel), and if not accepted will be utilized by the CCC. Mr. Kublin advised an effort was being made to

dispose of the wheat in Atlantic seaboard elevators so as to relieve congestion. He called attention to the fact that the acute bag shortage is rapidly forcing the adoption of bulk grain handling in the Pacific Coast states; that feed wheat sales amount to 32,000,000 bus.; that wheat used for alcohol is rapidly increasing, with the expectation this increase would amount to almost 100% by fall. He stated also that it was found soft red wheat has proved the best for alcohol.

G. M. NORTH, Groveport, read the report of the Auditing Committee which approved the treasurer's report.

JOHN MOTZ, Brice, for the nominating committee suggested the election of the following: pres. Elton Kile, Kileville; 1st vice-pres., H. E. Frederick, Marysville; 2d vice-pres., L. A. Gilliland, Van Wert; sec'y-treas., W. W. Cummings, Columbus. All were unanimously elected. Directors: L. G. Bradstock; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington; G. E. (Boots) O'Brien, Greenville; L. R. Watts, London; Everett Early, Waynesville; H. W. Applegate, Toledo; F. E. Watkins, Cleveland. All were unanimously elected.

PRES. ELECT KILE took the chair and asked for the continued support of the membership, stating there has never been a time when the need for the ass'n was greater.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Banquet

PRES. PRADSTOCK acted as toastmaster at the annual banquet, which attracted a capacity crowd. Dusty Miller, Wilmington, the guest speaker, in his talk filled with homely philosophy, clearly proved the American Way is the better way.

Columbus Convention Notes

At the directors meeting preceding the convention it was voted to hold the next annual meeting in Cincinnati, and in place of the usual fall meeting to hold a series of group meetings.

Registration was handled by J. W. Huntington's staff of the Mill Mutuals, consisting of R. S. Castle, G. N. Arnold, W. J. Bentz and H. R. Kagay. The attractive badges furnished by the Mill Mutuals carried out the patriotic theme.

E. G. Buchsieb, Inc. handed out giant sized pencils, and for those not so equipped, a handy pocket knife-bottle opener was supplied.

Faced with a shortage, it was only natural the smokers were eager to secure the Seedburo matches which were generously distributed.

Ray Bowden wants it known the collection of automatic pencils, adorning his Washington office, while large needs many more to make it representative.

Bob Crawford missed the convention in order to spend the time with his son home on furlough from the army, but Bob's Oyster Shell cigars were passed out at the banquet.

Carl Berger and Roy Starbuck were on hand at the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. exhibit to give information about the company's line of elevator and feed mill machinery, and to pass out attractive automatic pencils.

Seedburo Equipment Co. had an exhibit of its testing and grading equipment, Steinlite Moisture Tester, bag triers, grain triers, weight per bushel testers, etc. Of particular interest was the half bushel weight per bushel tester which was purchased 70 years ago and is still the property of John Parrott Co. F. W. Burrows and R. P. Reid were in charge of the exhibit.

O'Brien Milling Co. exhibited Wayne Feeds and its own line of short patent flours, millfeed, G. E. O'Brien and A. E. Helby, were in charge. J. E. Eshelman & Sons exhibited their line of feeds, being represented by John Eshelman, Sheldon Canter, M. F. Kibler, R. D. Musser, H. H. Rapp.

Old Fort Mills, feeds, represented by E. P. Short, L. F. Zell, T. M. Valentine.

Ralston-Purina Co., feeds, represented by El-dred Cayce, Howard Cook, D. B. Walker.

Scott Mills, Inc., feeds, represented by M. Boerger, H. E. Frederick, Frank Graham.

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., protein feeds, represented by R. E. Baer, Rudy Dennis, J. D. Douglas, H. D. Egly.

Urbana Mills, feeds, represented by Benj. F. Parkin.

Raleigh Smokeless Coal Co.'s exhibit consisted of a large lump of coal, and the automatic calendar pencil handed out was a welcome souvenir.

Ohio Division of Plant Industry had an interesting exhibit showing the many phases of the Division's activities.

W. E. Funk and W. H. Stettinmeyer were in charge of the hybrid seed corn exhibit of Ew. J. Funk & Sons.

In Attendance at Columbus Convention

E. L. Alton, St. Paris; J. N. Armco, Campbelltown; O. B. Armstrong, Osborn; Marion Beard, Enon; J. G. Bogger, Circleville; H. W. Bowen, New Paris; O. E. Bowers, Bluffton; E. E. Borror, Ashville; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; L. F. Braistool, Utica; C. N. Briggs, Walco; Ray Brown, Amlin; H. Brubaker, New Carlisle; R. H. Brundige, Kingston; C. E. Burnworth, Bremen; R. Bush, New Holland; T. J. Campbell, Hebron; O. J. Cnamberlain, North Lewisburg; R. J. Chandler, Alger; R. Chester, Hillsboro; C. P. Clements, Atlanta; W. Clements, Defiance; D. Cline, Ashland; E. F. Codding, Conover; C. C. Corman, Sycamore; P. J. Cole, Greenville; W. H. Cook, Mt. Sterling; J. H. Craig, West Liberty; R. E. Crone, Osborn; R. O. Cuheluge, 1st Jennings; J. C. Custer-bor, Sidney.

H. M. Davis, Sycamore; L. W. Dewey, Blanchester; J. P. Dewey, Leesburg; F. H. Detjen, Wapakoneta; C. C. Dickinson, Mt. Vernon; F. W. Dierksheide, Kenton; E. L. Diller, Bluffton; J. P. Donley, Ashland; G. S. Dresbach, Ashville; F. W. Duncan, Metamora; J. H. Dunlap, Jr., Atlanta; J. H. Dunlap, Atlanta; E. Early, Waynesville; H. D. Egly, Painesville; H. F. Elchorn, Gallon; A. E. Eler, Nevada; H. C. Everhart, Mechanicsburg; A. C. Evans, Crestline; J. H. Falknor, West Alexandria; J. Fedders, Franklin; A. B. Firtenberger, Green Camm; A. A. Fleming, Prospect; L. R. Forsyth, Rawson; R. M. Fraucht, Arlington; H. E. Frederick, Marysville.

A. L. Graman, Delphos; L. A. Gilliland, Van Wert; G. Garsuch, Kelley; Frank Graham, Marysville; C. W. Gaul, Pleasant Corners; H. Griggs, Basil; W. G. Guscott, Olmstead Falls; T. J. Hanley, Mansfield; L. N. Hardin, Englewood; H. W. Heffner, Circleville; E. H. Heldman, Jenera; D. F. and W. H. Herrnstein, Chillicothe; A. H. Helby, Greenville; E. Helby, Okolo; A. E. M. Helber, Lykens; C. A. Charles, F. E. and Paul Hiegel, Leipsic; A. Hill, Derby; H. L. Hickman, Canal Winchester; E. R. Hoaglin, Scott; O. E. Hockman, Madison Mills; A. N. Hochstetler, Findlay; C. M. Hochstetler, Wharton; R. D. Honsberger, Sycamore; H. E. Huffman, Ada; H. E. Iams, Dayton; I. M. Jennings, Beavers Dam; H. F. Kailor, Cardington; M. F. Kibler, Circleville; E. M. Kile, Kileville; C. E. Keller, Belle Center; J. E. Kinney, Utica; Albert Krebehenne, Vandana.

M. Latham, Plain City; R. and W. Latham, Unionville Center; E. W. Laubis, Hepburn; E. Laubis, Jr., Hepburn; H. B. Lee, Fostoria; E. W. Loy, Greenville; W. O. Loy, Kettlersville; E. E. McConnell, McGuffey; W. J. McDonald, Springfield; A. B. McDonald, Washington C. H.; R. C. McElwain, LaFayette; R. McCugin, Fremertown; H. C. McKnight, Hanover; E. Man-fall, Augusta; F. J. Maier, Fostoria; B. Mi-endorff, Fort Loramie; M. S. Miller, Marion; S. Miller, Celina; C. S. Mills, Gettysburg; M. D. Mizer, Bakersville; L. Moffett, East Liberty; C. F. Mondhank, Lancaster; D. Moore, Morra; J. H. Moore, Kirkersville; J. F. J. H. K. and L. L. Motz, Brice; W. H. Myers, Upper Sandusky; W. M. Myers, Lockbourne.

V. W. Norris, Westerville; G. M. North, Groveport; G. E. (Boots) O'Brien, Greenville; F. M. Obrig, Wellington; E. G. Odenweller, Ottoville; C. W. Palmer, Defiance; B. F. Parkin, Urbana; F. A. Parman, Oak Harbor; C. R. Phelps, Conneaut; R. A. Phipps, Carroll; H. G. Pollock, Middlepoint; C. M. Poorman, Cardington; R. B. Price, Sedalia; W. M. Pyle, Clarks-ville; H. H. Rapp, Washington C. H.; R. O. Roeth, Houston; W. Rohrer, Marion; C. M. Rudy, Bellevue; B. Russell, Hillsards; H. Schie-fer, Bucyrus; B. E. Schirm, Canal Winchester; M. C. Schultz, Urbana; H. Shane, Carrollton; B. M. and O. M. Shepherd, Christia burg; H. Shrode, Wapakoneta; F. H. Smith, Arcanum; T. W. Smith, Arlington; F. M. Snyder, Chillicothe; G. Spangler, Urbana; R. C. Sprosty, Wooster; G. D. Stemen, Greenville; J. F. Sug-rine, Springfield.

L. Talcot, Alliance; C. Thomas, Chillicothe; W. P. Thompson, Cambridge; C. M. Townley, Utica; C. R. Travis, Wellington; M. W. Turner, Lancaster; W. C. Umer, Waldo; J. A. Vore, Cairo; W. R. Wagner, Mt. Glead; D. B. Wal-ker, Circleville; W. Walton, Upper Sandusky; G. Ward, Findlay; L. A. Ward, Findlay; W. A. Ward, Sycamore; P. Warner, Amanda; S. L. Warner, Circleville; L. R. Watts, London; A. Weishelmer, South Charleston; O. J. Welker, Sr., and O. J. Welker, Jr., Van Wert; E. J. Wendeln, Jewell; R. Whitacre, Morrow; A. C. Williams, Linworth; C. C. Wise, Mt. Vernon; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington; L. J. Wottan, Urbana; C. Wrigley, Anna; A. Yoder, Huntsville; B. N. Youmans, Plain City.

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National President to Pacific N-W Dealers

S. L. Rice, Metamora, O., pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, delivered the following address June 12 before the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n at Walla Walla Wash.:

The Grain and Feed Dealers National Association again is proud to be represented before a meeting of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

In these days of war our trade association work assumes increased importance to both our members and to the national government. Never before have we had so many requests for cooperation with government agencies, and with your help we are trying to meet every request promptly and efficiently. I say "with your help," because in many instances our Washington staff people must write or wire to your secretary and the other secretaries for detailed information.

ELEVATOR AGREEMENT.—Some of the members of our National Association in this Pacific Northwest wrote in their comment, and we had both written and telephoned comment from your committee. As a result, we were able to get an increase from 2 cents to 3 cents per bushel as an unloading charge for bulk wheat in this area in country elevators. For terminals of this area, they allowed two extra months of turning charges where only one extra month was allowed in other zones. At the request of many members in the Northwest, we requested and obtained a change in the termination date from July 31 to June 30.

UNINSURED WAR RISK.—We have taken this up with the people in the Department of Agriculture, and have been assured that you would be held responsible only insofar as you are covered by the insurance which the contract requires, on government-owned grain. Another question which arose, and upon which we received an official answer only this last week, had to do with the method of payment of storage and other charges in case of loss by fire or other cause. The government agencies will pay storage and other charges earned by you up to the date of the loss, and will not prorate these charges against any free time that might have remained to their account at the time of the loss. It should be explained, however, that they do not guarantee to follow this method of settlement where it is clear that the loss was due to negligence on the part of the warehouseman.

OUR RUBBER SITUATION is critical, and their regulations on use of rubber-tired vehicles have necessarily been harsh.

They have amended the order as to local carriers, so that you may now make local deliveries under Order No. 6 within a distance of 25 air-miles from the boundaries of your urban community where you are located. Perhaps we should carefully point out, however, that if you qualify as a local delivery carrier within this 25-mile zone, you must observe the provisions of Order No. 6 requiring the reduction of your monthly mileage.

The ODT people seem to hold, odd as it may sound to you, that delivery of feed to a farmer or feeder is not delivery to an ultimate consumer, because the feed will go into animals which later will be sold and moved toward the "ultimate consumer." There may be some clarification of this soon, but right now we warn our members about their "intended meaning" of subsection 5.

MEAT SCRAPS CEILING.—In this order on meat scraps and digester tankage, there is a clause exempting retail dealers from the regulation, and some retailers have taken this to mean that they have no set ceiling price on meat scraps and digester tankage. This is not correct, for their exemption from the fixed prices of the Regulation No. 74 merely leaves them under the same provisions of the original

price regulation; that is, they must govern their prices by their maximum March ceilings.

STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.—We know that Commodity Credit Corporation plans to construct up to 100 million bushels of additional grain storage facilities this year, at country stations and for use on farms. Already they have let some contracts for storage bins in Texas and Oklahoma and are making contracts for construction in other areas. Some of the new construction will be in this Pacific Northwest area, although they have not yet decided the total amount to be built up here. Your first question will be: where are they going to place these bins, and who will supervise them? The answer can be given only by your state and county AAA committees. The Commodity Credit Corporation will allot the necessary amount of facilities to this state, and your state committee will have the right to place them where they consider them most needed. Loading, unloading and supervision also will be in the hands of the county and state committees of AAA, so you should go to them for detail information on this subject.

WHEAT LOAN EXTENSION.—There is a bill before Congress to extend loans on 1941 wheat, and questions have gone to our Washington office about the application of the law to wheat stored in commercial warehouses. We understand that this warehouse grain now is owned by the government, and is no longer loan grain, so any such legislation would not pertain to grain in warehouses altho it might apply to farm stored wheat.

If you want a Certificate of Necessity for the building of a new storage facility, we suggest that you take it up direct with our Washington office, or thru your own association secretary. A Certificate of Necessity issued by the War Department for a grain storage facility, would allow you to amortize the cost of the facility against federal taxes over a period of 60 months or less.

VALIDITY OF A.A.A.—There has been wide interest in various legal attacks upon the wheat marketing quota and penalty provisions of the A.A.A. act. One of these cases got as far as the Supreme Court two weeks ago, but the Supreme Court restored the *Filburn* case to its docket for reargument in October, so we are not expecting any final decisions this summer. The case that got to the Supreme Court may hinge, we believe, on whether Congress in its exercise of the commerce power in the Constitution, may prohibit the feeding of wheat by a farmer on his own farm. In the meantime, we understand that the A.A.A. will proceed with its 1942 wheat marketing quota and penalty provisions.

OUR DESPERATE SITUATION offers a field day for socialists in general, and for a lot of planning theorists who are willing to make over the world to fit their own ideas if the rest of us will pay the bill. At the immediate moment I think our real purpose in fighting is simply the purpose of avoiding getting licked.

We hear a lot of people pessimistically guessing that, whether we like it or not, the after-war years will find an expansion of bureaucracy, a trend toward tighter dictatorship of federal government, a wiping out of wealth in the hands of individuals, and wide socialistic expansion in all fields. Why do we assume this, or let others assume it without protest? If we take it without struggle or protest, then we deserve no better. I like better the attitude of men who say that, while they know more centralized control is necessary to fight the war

properly, they are going to fight just as hard against any dictatorship by individuals or bureaucracies after the war is won. And don't shrink from the necessity of opposing, even during war time, the crack-pot theorists who are more interested in their brand of 'ism than they are in winning this war. This is a war, and is not yet a social revolution; let's win the war first, and then if we have the right kind of men we will win the peace for a continuance of our democracy.

Because we believe that winning the war is our FIRST job, our offices in St. Louis and Washington have been instructed to put government requests for help ahead of our own requests. We still look after the interests of individuals and groups in our trade, but we believe that those interests won't be worth much unless we win this war, and win it without too much procrastination and confusion.

Men in the grain trade—people like you and I—are part of the business world, and of the so-called middle class. And we are small business men on the whole, highly competitive, and never piling up enough wealth that we can entirely forget the bold, bad wolf. Our sympathies are with the type of folks who want to live outside of politics, outside of a government job, outside of a regimented class. We want to make our way "on our own," to remain independent in thought and action, to worship when and as we please before any special type of throne which we believe points towards God. We are content if the reward of that kind of life must always be accompanied by economic hazard, and we are pleased beyond measure if the final accounting still shows us slightly on the solvent side. We are, at the same time, inordinately proud of the fact that our business has always been one of the most efficient, and of the lowest cost, of any business that touches upon the distribution of food.

Certainly we urge that each member of your association get busy at your common job, which is to draw other grain dealers into this membership. If each man of you could get one new member during this next year, you would increase the value of your association many-fold without increased cost to any individual firm.

Extension of Preference Ratings Simplified

Effective July 1, any preference rating, no matter how it has been assigned, may be applied or extended by a single form of certification, which states merely that the purchaser certified to the seller and to the War Production Board that he is entitled to use the preference ratings indicated on his purchase order, in accordance with the terms of Priorities Regulation No. 3.

Provisions of existing orders which require a purchaser to furnish his supplies with copies of preference rating orders or other special certifications are all rescinded, except for the special provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 9 with respect to the application of preference ratings for certain types of exports. This change does not, however, affect any provision of existing preference rating orders which limits the kinds of material which may be obtained by use of the assigned rating, or which requires specific information or purchase orders.

In addition to the standard certification, orders on which a preference rating is applied or extended after July 1 must also include the identification symbols required by Priorities Regulation No. 10, which established the Allocation Classification system.

Rep. Dave E. Satterfield (D. Va.) told the mid-summer meeting of the Associated Distributors in Chicago recently that it is up to business and professional men to aid congress in curbing bureaucracy. He declared business is harassed by a tidal wave of orders, administrative rulings, regulations and questionnaires.

Pacific NW Grain Dealers Addressed by Notables

Walla Walla, Wash., June 13th (Special).—N. E. Dodd, of Washington, D. C., before annual convention of Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n here yesterday, said: "Allocation of wooden materials with which 'a few small bins' may be constructed for storage of wheat in the Pacific Northwest has been secured from the War Production Board, in spite of the fact that terminals are full of wheat throughout the country.

"Considerable difficulty was encountered by the AAA in getting any materials released by the WPB. The fact of the matter being that we have no materials with which to build anything but ships and tanks, and we do not have enough for those purposes. WPB officials were reluctant to release any materials at all. They pointed out that we have a large surplus of wheat and do not need any more. Finally we got permission to build sufficient storage for 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in all parts of the country. We started to move steel bins sufficient to handle 38,000,000 bus. from the Central West, but the farmers there requested we not move these as they were needed to handle surplus crops.

"These few small bins allocated to the Northwest will be sold to farmers if possible, but if not they could be placed along the railroads with grain dealers being asked to process farm storage wheat to be placed therein thus releasing additional farm storage room for the new crop."

A SOMBRE picture was drawn of ocean shipping conditions by Mr. Dodd, who frankly said Russia would like to buy some U. S. wheat but that it cannot be delivered to Vladivostok, because there are no ships in which to move it and no naval vessels with which to convoy it. Materials with which to make rope and twine cannot be secured from the Philippines or Hawaiian Islands for the same reason.

All the wheat alcohol distillers can use will be delivered to the distilling plants at 65 cents per bushel, and stills that can handle cereals are working at capacity. There are no stills in the Middle West or West that can produce 190 proof alcohol. Plants are being reconditioned in the Middle West to handle wheat just as rapidly as the materials can be secured. There is a capacity of 550,000,000 bus. of alcohol now in sight.

Mr. Dodd also stated most distillers which produce whisky can only produce 90 per cent alcohol. Industrial alcohol must be 190 proof and it costs as much to re-distill 90 proof alcohol. Wheat must be ground before it can be distilled into alcohol and there are not enough grinders available.

Commercial alcohol distillation plants capable of producing the 190 proof product all are using cereal grains, chiefly wheat; blackstrap molasses, not being available. The nation piled up its wheat surplus during the last few years as a result of authorities agreeing such a surplus would be a good precaution in the event there was a year with a poor production.

Other nations have surpluses of wheat too. It is known that Canada has a large surplus, Argentina too is in the worst condition. It is agreeing to purchase the 1942 crop if the growers buy back the 1941 crop at the rate of 1 peso per ton. It is urging the use of wheat as fuel also. Australia has the same problem. Authorities there are paying 56 cents per bushel for 70 million bushels.

The need of additional livestock in this country was pointed out by Mr. Dodd, who gave it as his personal opinion that before long wheat owned by the government will be released for feed purposes altho the house refused to accept

the senate proposal 125,000,000 bus. to be released for feed purposes.

FRANK T. WESTMEYER of Seattle, representing the American Ass'n of Railroads, advised the embargo on the movement of grain westward from the interior is as lenient as any place in the country. The chief requirement before it may be lifted is that the shipper be assured he has a place in which to store the wheat he ships. There is a good supply of box cars available.

AUSTIN FILLER of the WPB spoke briefly on the subject of "Purchasing Habits Changed" declaring that the purchasing habits of the nation are being changed.

Directors elected at the afternoon session were B. H. Kiose, Seattle; S. E. Mikkelsen, Portland; Phil Welk, Walla Walla, Wash.; Guy C. Foster, Pendleton, Ore.; H. L. McIntyre, Seattle; W. W. Markman, Moscow, Ida.; Frank Hurst, Washtucna, Wash.; C. M. Cook, Lacrosse, Wash.; and Paul Ostroot, Portland.

Registration totaled 193.

Committee reports were heard from the Transportation, trade rules, resolutions, nominations, grain products grades, discounts and differentials and warehousing groups, which recommended that the Commodity Credit Corporation not allow farm storage wheat in elevators except for shipping purposes. The grain products committee recommended the association support the program of the Crop Improvement Ass'n and provide financial assistance in its budget. This was approved.

GOVERNOR ARTHUR B. LANGLEIE told the grain dealers and their guests in the Marcus Whitman Hotel, "We Americans are doing a lot of wishful thinking these days. That is one of our faults, we are super optimistic. We are in for a long and most difficult struggle. We have seriously under-estimated our opponents. All interests other than winning the war must be subordinated. This is not a capitalistic struggle, but one involving the common man. It is to decide whether we will be a free people or slaves."

HARRY E. MORRISON of Walla Walla, association president, gave a short report of the association's activities and accomplishments during the past year.

DON GEMBERLING, of Spokane, association secretary, presented a brief account of the organization's status.

SOL REIMAN, of Odessa, Wash., was elected president of the association; W. R. Glover, of Spokane, was re-elected vice president and Don Gemberling, Spokane, re-elected secretary; Geo. Schultz of Reardan, was elected treasurer.

HARRY E. MORRISON, retiring president, was named on the Board of Trustees.

GORDON SHAW, of Seattle, was toastmaster at the evening banquet and entertainment.

SAM L. RICE of Metamora, Ohio, president of the Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, congratulated the Pacific Northwest dealers on their many years of successful association work. His address is published elsewhere in this number.—F. K. H.

Milkweed is being promoted as a substitute for Kapok. The milkweed floss contains an air cell, and the fiber is waxy to resist moisture, which makes it valuable for filling life preservers since Kapok is no longer available. A milkweed gin has been developed by Dr. Boris Berkman, Chicago, to separate the floss from the seeds.

Storage Facilities May Be Amortized

St. Louis, Mo.—The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n points out that storage facilities built under Certificates of Necessity issued by the War Department, may be amortized or charged off in a period shorter than the 60 months specified, if (1) the President declares the emergency ended before the end of the 60-months period, or (2) if the facility is no longer necessary in the emergency and that the Secretary of War issues a certification to that effect before the end of the 60-months period.

If the necessity for the facility ends any time within the 60-months period, the warehouseman taxpayer could thus amortize his costs (against federal taxes) over the shorter period and obtain adjustment for previous years for which he had figured the full 60-months amortization rate.

The new wheat import quota year began May 29. Imports will be authorized in their order of time as presented. If entries and withdrawals exceed quota they will be prohibited.

Soybean Processors Confer with C.C.C.

Oil is needed for the war effort and to stimulate the production of the beans out of which to extract the oil the government offers to support the price of the beans at \$1.60 per bushel. Consequently the processors must pay \$1.60 or more per bushel to get the beans to keep their plants in operation.

At the government fixed price of beans the market price of the major product, meal, is too low for profitable operation. The mills have been running at a loss. The government has paced ceilings on feeds, and a ceiling of 11 3/4c per pound on the soybean oil. The mills will have to shut down and some contemplate changing over to crushing flaxseed.

The coming crop of beans promises to be so large that the crushers must run to capacity if the farmers are to have the market and price promised by the government.

It is not surprising, therefore, that no remedy was found for this impossible situation at the conference between J. B. Hutson of the C.C.C. and 130 of the processors at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, June 15 and 16.

It was and is agreed that the processors shall use their buying organizations to buy soybeans at \$1.60 per bushel for the account of the C.C.C. It is expected that the government will sell the beans in the elevators of the processors to the processors at \$1.58 for No. 2 grade.

The question left open is what price will the government pay the processors for the meal. The officials of the U.S.D.A. want the price of the meal low enough so the feed will go into consumption instead of piling up in warehouses and becoming a white elephant.

At \$1.58 and on \$30 meal it was figured that the processors would have a conversion margin of 19.65c, at \$31, 22.15; at \$32, 24.65; at \$33, 27.15c per bushel. It was figured that the price paid by the processors for beans would be governed by the oil content, rising 3/4c for each one-tenth of a pound increase in oil yield. The price of meal was to advance 25c per month per ton, and the price of beans 1/2c per bushel per month. These proposals by the processors and the C.C.C. were tentative purely and for discussion only.

On the second day of the conference there was an attempt to arrive at a definite conclusion based on a report by a committee of five processors representing all three methods of extraction, large and small, but it failed.

At the close of the conference J. B. Hutson, pres. of the C.C.C., announced that further proposals will be welcomed from individuals or groups until July 1. He said the government had no desire to engage in the manufacturing or merchandising of soybean meal.

Grain and Feed Trucking Under O.D.T.

By GILBERT G. GIEBINK, Washington Counsel, National Grain Trade Council, before Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n



J. C. Mytinger, Wichita, Falls, Tex., Deceased

Death of J. C. Mytinger

J. C. Mytinger passed away at Wichita Falls, Tex., June 10, aged 51 years.

He was for a long time associated with Frank Kell, and managed the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co. until the Kell properties were sold to General Mills, Inc.

He served a term as president of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, but in recent years had been in the real estate business.

Blair Builds a Warehouse and Retail Store

Shortly before priorities made new construction difficult Blair Elevator Corp., at Atchison, Kan., completed its new 50x80 ft., two-story and basement, combined office, retail show-room, retail warehouse, and wholesale warehouse. The building sets on a corner, with plenty of space on the side street for warehouse door service to trucks and autos; and has its large show windows facing Route 73, a main thoroughfare leading into Atchison from the west.

The Blair Elevator Corp. offices are on the second floor, utilizing 30 ft. at the front of the structure. Most of the large wholesale grain and feed business of the company is attended here. General Manager C. H. Blanke has his private office in one corner, close up front so visitors do not have to disturb the entire office staff to reach him.

The retail store is on the first floor, below the general office, and occupying about an equal area across the 50 ft. width of the structure. Large show windows, and fluorescent lights keep it well lighted. Racks, counters and shelves display feeds, flour, poultry remedies, specialties and supplies.

W. A. Boyle, manager of the grain department, has his desk behind a counter at one end of this room. His telephone attends the wholesale end of the grain business here, and he is available to farmers who bring their grain in trucks and wagons.

At this end of the room, too, is a small laboratory where the company's nutritional expert, A. F. Dehn, spends much of his time. It is equipped with shelves, and wall counters and all equipment necessary to helping farmers and their wives solve poultry and livestock nutritional problems.

Manager Blanke says employment of a nutritional expert, even from the standpoint of the retail business, pays.

In 1941 approximately 700,000 new trucks were put in service in the United States. For the two year period, 1942 and 1943, there are available for all purposes only about 150,000 new trucks.

The normal rate of depletion removes approximately 420,000 motor trucks from service each year. Considering the rate of depletion along with the limited number of trucks for replacement, it is obvious that we are faced with an ever diminishing amount of motor truck equipment. At the same time we are faced with the problem of transporting an ever increasing volume of traffic.

The best information available indicates that there will be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number of motor truck tires available for rationing during the year 1942 than were sold in 1941. This will result in many trucks going out of service due to the shortage of new tires and materials for retreading present tires.

The railway systems serving the United States are over-taxed, over-worked and under-equipped; but still doing a magnificent job. The railroads, however, cannot handle all of the freight traffic in the U. S.

GRAIN AND FEED DEALERS are primarily concerned with Order No. 5 affecting "private carriers," and Order No. 6 affecting "local delivery carriers."

You should also note that section 501.35 requires every local carrier to prepare and maintain mileage records.

If you have a one day's shipment to any one person which exceeds the capacity of your truck, you may regard that shipment as one delivery. For instance, if the capacity of your truck is 5,000 lbs. and you are required to deliver 10,000 lbs. of grain or feed to one place you can make two deliveries in one day to that person.

LOCAL CARRIER—Section 501.31 (b) defines "local carrier." If your operations fall within any of the following categories, as set forth in the definition, you are subject to the provisions and limitations of the Local Carrier Order.

(1) Operations wholly within the city limits of any municipality or urban community are included. As long as the town or city is an organized or incorporated community it qualifies. It is not necessary that it be of any particular size or population.

(2) Operations within a zone extending 25 air miles from the boundaries or city limits of a community are included. You will note that the 25 miles is figured from the city limits, not from your place of business.

(3) Operations between contiguous communities or town directly adjoining each other are included. O.D.T. has in mind suburbs of large cities or towns which are so laid out that they touch or border upon one another.

(4) Hauls which do not exceed 25 miles in length from the place of business are included. This category was drawn to include hauls from business places not located in an organized or incorporated community or municipality. If your grain or feed plant is located out in the country at a railroad siding or a cross-roads, or in an unincorporated village, you would be included within this subsection.

(5) This subsection was added by a recent amendment. Though the wording, at first glance, would seem to be quite clear, O.D.T. has discussed the intended meaning. Under their construction only deliveries which meet the following qualifications fall within the meaning of this subsection. First, the property transported must be delivered directly to the ultimate consumer. O.D.T.'s interpretation is that animal feed delivered to a person is not delivered to its ultimate consumer. This interpretation may seem strained but it is the present position taken by O.D.T. They explain that this subsection was intended to cover only deliveries of property to the home for home use or personal consumption. For instance, bread or milk are delivered to the home for consumption by persons living in that home. Secondly, the vehicle must be used solely for the purposes just outlined. Finally, the vehicle must leave from and return to the point of origin on the same calendar day.

WHOLESALE SHIPMENTS TO DEALERS—(6) Subsection 6 was also added by recent amendment. Many of you may believe that you can qualify your wholesale shipments to retail dealers under this subsection. However, O.D.T. interprets the wording to include only deliveries which meet the following qualifications. First, the property must be transported solely for the purpose of sale to retail dealers. O.D.T. says this means only deliveries by so-called "driver salesmen" who carry their stocks of goods with them and deliver as they sell on the spot. For instance, a bread wagon driver would be included because he carries stocks and makes sales from the wagon; but a wholesale feed dealer would not be covered as his delivery to the retail dealers is of specific items purchased at or ordered from his store before the truck started on its trip. In the second place, the vehicle must be used exclusively for those purposes just outlined. Finally



Attractive Show Room, Office and Storeroom at Achison, Kan.

the truck must leave from and return to the point of origin on the same day.

Any carrier falling within any one of the subsections just mentioned is classified as a local carrier. I do wish to caution you again in your analysis of subsections 5 and 6 of the Local Carrier definitions. If O.D.T. finally interprets these subsections to include the qualifications I have mentioned, a majority of grain and feed dealers as well as others will be unable to qualify as local carriers unless they operate their trucks within the 25 air-mile zone. There is every reason to believe, however, that O.D.T. will clarify the meaning of these subsections soon.

ZONE BOUNDARY—If 75% of the operating miles of a truck are within a 25 mile zone and the remaining 25% of miles operated are outside of the boundaries of the zone, to which order is the carrier subject? Our Washington office has not received a definite answer to this question. However, it would seem that the truck is subject to the Local Carrier Order while operating within the 25 mile zone, and is subject to the provisions of the Private Carrier Order when operating beyond that zone.

Those of you who can be classified as local carriers must conform with the various operating requirements of the local carrier order. These provisions are outlined in section 501.32 relating to special deliveries, call backs, and number of deliveries; and section 501.33 relating to reduction of mileage.

EXEMPTIONS—Finally, Section 501.36 outlines exemptions from the provisions of the Local Carrier Order. I am only calling your attention to paragraph (c) of this section. Many grain and feed dealers have written our Washington office asking whether they are exempted by this paragraph. In practically every case the answer is no, for these reasons: The truck must be a farm vehicle, that is, one used in transporting agricultural commodities, products or supplies to or from a farm.

The truck must be operated and controlled by a person "principally engaged in farming." This refers to, and means, a person who owns or operates a farm and whose operations are substantially farming in nature. A truck operated by a dealer in grain, feed, or farm supplies, whether such business be privately or cooperatively owned, is not exempt. The interpretation of this section is intended to limit the exemption to a truck or trucks owned and operated by a farmer and principle domiciled on the farm.

Those of you who do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Local Carrier Order will probably operate your truck subject to the Private Carrier Order provisions and requirements.

PRIVATE CARRIER—Section 501.25 of this order defines the term private carrier. You will note that the property must be transported in "over-the-road" service. "Over-the-road" service is defined in Section 501.24(f). There is no need to analyze all of the subsections of that definition. The wording is identical to that used in defining a local carrier. The distinction is this. A local carrier is one who operates a truck which is included within one of the subsections of the local carrier definitions; whereas a private carrier is one who operates a truck which is *not* included within one of these subsections of the Local Carrier Order definition. For example a motor carrier operating within the 25 mile zone is a local carrier. He cannot fall within the jurisdiction of the Private Carrier Order, because so long as his operations are within that zone he is not engaged in *over-the-road* service.

Those of you operating trucks which fall within the jurisdiction of the Private Carrier Order must conform with the requirements outlined in Section 501.25 relating to elimination of waste, and section 501.26, which establishes certain loading and operating requirements.

The proper method of computing 120% of capacity under paragraph (a), section 501.26. Assume as an example that 20,000 lbs. is the

gross capacity of the truck (composed of unloaded weight of the truck plus weight of the pay load). To determine the gross load which may be carried under Section 501.26(a), multiply the gross capacity by 120%, which, in this case, would give a maximum gross load of 24,000 lbs. Do NOT multiply the net capacity of the truck (gross capacity less unloaded weight of truck) by 120% to obtain the maximum gross load.

Of primary importance to private carriers is subsection (b) which requires that a truck must be loaded to capacity at origin point and must return on the back haul loaded to not less than 75% of capacity. The effective date of this subsection was originally June 1. It has been extended, however, to July 1, at which time this requirement now becomes effective.

Many of you will say that grain and feed dealers cannot comply with this requirement. Let me point out that you need comply only where the trip extends beyond the 25 mile zone set up in the local carrier order. In other words a majority of you will have no trouble, for most of your hauls are within the 25 air-mile zone. If your hauls exceed 25 miles in length and if you cannot qualify as a local carrier, this back haul provision must be met.

Our Washington office has engaged in several conferences with the O.D.T. on this particular point. We have outlined to them the nature of the grain and feed business, and have explained that compliance will be extremely difficult or impossible. I am sure they recognize the situation. They have indicated to us that some amendment of this provision may be expected. However, I believe I can assure you that O.D.T. does not intend to relax its orders in any way which may result in wasteful mileage. An amendment, when and if it is issued, probably will be in the nature of an alternative. In other words, they may say, comply with the back-haul provisions or reduce your private carrier mileage 40 per cent. The private carrier must then determine whether he would rather comply with the 75% capacity backhaul provision, or a requirement similar to that incorporated in the Local Carrier Order calling for a 30 to 40% reduction in mileage.

This does not mean that the O.D.T. wishes to discourage the submission of alternative plans. To the contrary they have requested that all private carriers and all industry associations make a concerted effort to formulate mileage and tire conservation plans.

Those of you operating trucks subject to the provisions of the Private Carrier Order

Elevator and Retail Store at Sturgis, S. D.

Of the several elevators operated by the McMahon Co., of Rapid City, two are located at Sturgis, S. D., the newer just completed being situated about two blocks from the older house.

Sturgis is in the extreme western part of the state, making its shipments over the C. & N.-W. Ry.

The elevator has a capacity of 20,000 bus. in 18 bins, and a T-shaped work floor. The driveway is designed to accommodate a warehouse in the rear, yet to be built. The single leg has a capacity of 3,000 bus. per hour, is driven by a G.E. Motor thru a Strong-Scott Head Drive, and serves the bins thru a radial Strong-Scott Distributing Spout. At the back of the leg are a number of pits for the grain cleaners, and on the work floor is a 1-ton feed mixer of the vertical type.

Incoming grain is weighed on a special 30-ton Soweigh Scale having 34x10 ft. platform, Strong-Scott Air Dump and sectional steel grates. Easy access from the work floor to the two floors of the cupola is afforded by a Strong-Scott Manlift.

The retail store has a store front with large display windows. Shelving and display racks are provided. The salesroom has a service platform to the elevator.

The office building is divided into two rooms and provided with a heating unit. Alongside the driveway is a beam bay fitted into the wall of the office containing the beam for the main receiving scale. The whole structure is covered with galvanized iron.

The plant was designed and erected by the T. E. Ibberson Co.



20,000-bu. Elevator, Retail Store and Office of McMahon Co. at Sturgis, S. D.

should also be concerned with Paragraph 501.26(c) which prohibits transportation of property over circuitous routes. The important question is this: If a truck starts from a point of origin with a capacity load, proceeds directly to a point and unloads part of the load, proceeds directly to another point and unloads part of the balance remaining, and so on for any number of points, always following the most direct route between points, and then finally returns to point of origin, is that truck in violation of the circuitous routing provision? Our Washington office has raised this question with O.D.T. but no definite answer has been given. It would seem that as long as the most direct route is followed between the various points, and as long as the "circle" or "diminishing load" route is a bona fide one, there would be no violation. Final decision on this point rests with the O.D.T.

You should also note that Section 501.29 provides for operations by special authority. O.D.T. recognizes situations where observance of the letter of the orders may be impossible, and where it would actually impair distribution of necessary property and commodities. There is no present intention on their part to approve blanket exemptions in favor of particular classes of carriers or commodities. However, O.D.T. has outlined a procedure which will allow deserving carriers to file an "Application for Special Permit." Those of you who think you are entitled to a special permit may file on one of these forms. Copies may be obtained from the Division of Motor Transport, Room 4211, I.C.C. Building, Washington, D. C. Special instructions accompany each application.

Sacks Not Claimed by C.C.C.

When loans are made on grain stored on the farm, the borrower will have control over and retain his sacks in case of delivery to the Commodity Credit Corporation as he may deliver in bulk. He may also have his sacks returned to him in case of warehouse stored grain if he arranges with the warehouseman and pays him for the extra cost of bulking sacked grain. The Commodity Credit Corporation does not claim the sacks according to the A. A. A. state administrator for California.

In this connection the business and professions code of California states:

Sec. 12901. It is unlawful when purchasing grain in its original condition and in burlap bags to deduct a tare on account of the container. The purchaser shall pay a like price for the grain and container based upon the total weight of both. The word "grain" includes wheat, barley, corn, oats, rye, rice, flax and grain sorghums. (Amended by Ch. 196 Stats. 1939.)

Ohioans 63d Annual Conference

(Continued from page 519)

TOLEDO: D. L. Norby and Dick Westly, Cargill, Inc.; H. W. Applgate; Paul Atkins; J. H. Bailey; C. K. Keilholtz; Sam Rice and his boys; A. E. Schultz; George Forrester.

CINCINNATI: Edward Kiel; Berk Terrell.

CLEVELAND: F. E. Watkins.

UNION CITY, IND.: O. P. Hall.

WEST VIRGINIA: D. Byrd Gwinn, Huntington.

BUFFALO: F. E. Haller, American Elevator & Grain Division; S. W. Durant, Continental Grain Co.; H. H. Richardson, F. E. Smith Seed Companies representatives were: A. Ranglein, Huber Scott, Eli Dickey.

Feed and Feed Ingredient Companies were represented by: C. M. Johnston and G. S. Tawney, Allied Mills; R. B. Alsbaugh, C. T. Ater, G. M. Brinker, J. A. Cleaver, W. W. Cox, A. H. Darfus, G. W. Devers, D. M. Dome, Roger Drackett, L. W. Forster, L. A. Francis, J. E. Gibbs, O. P. Gossett, E. G. Horst, R. H. Howard, P. R. Langel, Kent Lenzen, Gilbert F. Martin, D. L. Neff, Wm. Orthey, W. A. Seaman, B. E. Wild, A. L. Zimmerman, C. A. Corns, F. C. Griffin, Bill Heckner, S. D. Hollett, E. B. Lawver, Sid Marx, F. L. Ridenbergh, F. L. Schleber, H. M. Simmon, Dan H. Yount, R. J. VanOrden.

Extra Care Needed in Buying and Storing Off-Grades

[From an address by W. E. Root, Wichita, before Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n]

Right now one of the big problems confronting elevators is how to keep the wheat surplus in condition for the duration of the war. I believe this is a bigger problem for country elevators than it is for terminal elevators.

Off-grade wheat has always cost country elevators lots of money. Before country elevators started in the storage business for the government they lost their money buying off-grade wheat at top prices.

Last May and June, when the Government shipped wheat out of country elevators, a lot of it graded sample grade. In many cases the discount amounted to as much as the storage earned on the wheat. I think we should try to buy off-grade wheat at proper discounts and refuse excess moisture wheat for storage. Now, when I say "refuse moisture wheat for storage," I mean any wheat carrying too much moisture to keep in store.

Right here I want to say that I think the present moisture content allowed by the Federal standards is very misleading. As you know, wheat can carry 14% moisture without grading tough. Anyone who knows anything about wheat knows wheat carrying 14% moisture will not keep satisfactorily in store. It is my opinion wheat will not keep satisfactorily in this territory if it contains above 12% moisture.

I believe the grain trade should undertake to teach the farmers to stay out of the fields when wheat is tough. We would have to refuse moisture wheat for storage or buy it at proper discounts. Also buy off-grade wheat through the year at proper discounts. Then we could explain to the farmers that moisture wheat does not keep any better in elevators than it does on the farms. The farmers are also storing wheat under the loan program and finding out the hard way that moisture wheat does not keep.

If the country elevators would discount off-grade wheat properly and turn down moisture wheat for storage, I believe farmers would quit combining tough wheat. I believe they would stay out of the fields when it is green and until it is ready after a rain.

Lots of country elevators are boosting the test weight on wheat that tests under 60 pounds. It seems to me we are paying the laggard for being a laggard and discounting the good farmers for working hard to raise good wheat. The way we are buying and taking in wheat for storage, I don't see that there is any incentive for farmers to improve the quality of their wheat except to increase the yield per acre, and the way the acreage of Chiefkan is increasing it looks like that is all they are doing.

Farmers don't like to take a discount on their wheat, and the elevators usually don't discount it because they are afraid they will lose their customers if they let them go across the street to their competitors, where they may get by without a discount.

When we take wheat from the combines into our bins we should keep in mind that wheat has to go through the sweat, or curing, process before it is what I call cured.

Weevil thrive on high moisture wheat. If a bin of wheat is weevily I would recommend treating it with some good weevil kill.

We generally think our troubles are over if we turn our wheat in zero weather. If we get the temperature of the wheat under 60 degrees during January or February it should keep til the next fall. If we keep old wheat through the summer, we start turning it again in October. If a large tank of wheat is not turned, even though it never gets hot or weevily, it will eventually become sour, because wheat has to breathe the same as other life, and has to have fresh air to stay in condition.

It is our patriotic duty to do all we can to keep our wheat in condition. It is our re-

sponsibility to the hungry people of the world to conserve and care for the abundant supply of wheat that has been given to us. There are millions of starving people throughout the world who will need every bushel of wheat we can spare when we have won the war.

Colorado Dealers Meet Despite Travel Difficulties

The Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n at its annual meeting held recently in Denver re-elected the old officers, L. L. Yowell, Holyoke, pres.; Leo H. Connell, Denver, vice pres., and W. G. Shedron, Denver, sec'y.

The meeting was very well attended considering the difficulties of travel at the present time.

The morning meeting was made up of discussions among the members as to various phases that the business has to contend with at present.

The afternoon session was entirely taken up with addresses by various speakers, namely: V. L. Board, priorities director of the district; C. G. Link, from Commodity Credit Corporation, Kansas City; the one and only Ray Bowden, executive vice-pres., Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; Mr. Lesinger, consultant to the Food Division, local office OPA; E. Robert Baker, manager 13th District, Office of Defense Transportation; Thomas E. Howard, Department of Agriculture.

All of the addresses were very instructive and everyone attending was very well pleased.

High Winds Damage Kansas Elevators

High winds sweeping through the state of Kansas on June 12 left in their wake among grain handling firms a deluge of damaged elevators, warehouses and appurtenant buildings. While in practically all instances the losses were small, the number reported is noteworthy. At such a time cyclone insurance is worth many times its cost.

Thirty individual reports have been received to date. Among the firms whose property was damaged are the following: Kansas Elvtr. Co., Ash Grove; E. N. Trulson, Assaria; Dockstader-Thierolf Grain Co. and the Beloit Milling Co., Beloit; Midland Flour Milling Co., Burrton; Kansas Elvtr. Co., Clayton; R. W. Thierolf, Dockstader-Thierolf Grain Co., Gilbert; Midland Flour Milling Co., Halstead; Bossemeyer Bros., Hannum; Midland Flour Milling Co., and Moundridge Milling Co., Hesston; E. C. Wyatt Grain Co., Hill City; Consolidated Flour Mills Co., George E. Gano Grain Corp., Western Terminal Elvtr. Co. and William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson; Kansas Elvtr. Co., Lincoln; Central Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co., Lyons; Kansas Elvtr. Co., Milo; Kansas Elvtr. Co., Palco; Norris Grain Co., Partridge; Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Salina; Ben L. Yohe, operating as Shady Bend Mill & Elvtr. Co., Shady Bend; Smith Center Co-operative Mill & Elvtr. Co., Smith Center; Fuller Grain Co., Stuttgart; Vining Grain Co., Vining; Kansas Elvtr. Co., Woodston; George B. Merritt and John K. Merritt operating as Haven Lumber Co., Yoder; Lloyd Nebergall, and Midland Flour Milling Co., Zimmerdale.

Washington News

A bill to check "excess fluctuation" of agriculture commodities, by prohibiting the transmission by mail, radio, telephone, or telegraph of "any information with respect to the price or price trend of any agriculture commodity with the intent that such information shall be acted upon for the purpose of maintaining or altering the price, or price trend, upward or downward," was introduced June 19 by Senator Elmer Thomas. Even though the bill is enacted into law, prices will fluctuate whether the misguided Senator likes it or not.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Brinkley, Ark.—H. K. Smith, Sr., 65, president and general manager of the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-op. Ass'n with headquarters at Stuttgart, and leader in the growing and marketing of the Arkansas rice crop, died recently.—P. J. P.

Tuckerman, Ark.—H. D. Dilday is building a rice elevator on the recent site of the Julian Lumber Co. The building is 36x40 ft. with an additional 15-ft. driveway, and will have a capacity of 75,000 bus. The main elevator built some years ago has a capacity of 125,000 bus.

Helena, Ark.—The Federal Barge Line's \$100,000 grain transfer is being dismantled for salvage material. Officials of the barge line said the transfer, constructed in 1930, contains much material which can be used in the war effort. The transfer was built with the idea of making Helena the terminus of grain shipments from the wheat belt. The wheat was to be brought to Helena by rail and transferred to barges for reshipment. However, except for the first year after it was built, it has been idle. Barge line officials planned to dismantle two years ago, but Helena business leaders objected.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Ontario, Cal.—The Dairymen's Grain & Milling plant was destroyed by fire, the loss estimated at \$90,000. Insured.

Sacramento, Cal.—The Taylor Milling Corp., with principal offices in Los Angeles, has filed a certificate to the effect that it is conducting a feed, poultry and egg business here under the name of Hansen & Beck.

San Diego, Cal.—The Butler Feed Mill buildings were destroyed and their contents badly damaged by fire June 7. Sam T. Rathnell, owner of the mill, and several of his employees entered the burning building and saved records.

Sacramento, Cal.—The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n recently enrolled the following firms as members: Cypress Abbey Co., Colma; Schultz Bros., San Francisco; Tehama County By-Products Corp., Red Bluff; American Feed & Fuel Co., Oakdale; Continental Grain Co., San Francisco; (renewal); Golden State Co., Ltd., Oakland; Arizona Flour Mills Co., Phoenix, Ariz.; Roland L. Wilson, San Francisco; J. T. Negley & Co., Alturas; Super Digester Products Co., Pasadena.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y.

Los Banos, Cal.—Sam Hamburg, operator of thousands of acres of farm land 11 miles south-east of here, is operating his newly constructed grain elevator and bulk storage plant. The elevator will handle barley, flax and wheat from his acres. Construction of the \$30,000 elevator was started in February at Fourth St. and the Southern Pacific R. R. tracks. It is 70 x 100 ft. x 40 ft. high. The interior is divided into 16 bins, each 17 x 17 x 40 ft. Unable to obtain sufficient steel, Mr. Hamburg substituted wood. The ground floor and foundation are of reinforced concrete.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board has given notice that October wheat will go on the Board June 29 at a minimum price of 90 cents per bushel.

Winnipeg, Man.—J. T. Irving, sec'y of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, announced June 17 that, after the close of business that day, trading in July oats and July barley futures contracts would be limited to the closing out of existing "open trades" because of "the extraordinary situation arising from the application of price ceiling regulations" to those grains. July oats and July barley have traded recently at the ceilings, 51½ and 64¾ cents a bushel respectively.

ILLINOIS

Palmyra, Ill.—The Palmyra Feed Store has completed construction of a 34 x 30 ft. warehouse and storeroom.

New Berlin, Ill.—Noah C. Twist, 66, well-known grain dealer and farmer, died June 19 at St. John's Hospital, Springfield.

Plano, Ill.—Miss Frances Franklin will succeed Lloyd Phelps as assistant in the office of the Plano Farmers Grain Co. when he enters the U. S. Army service.

Perdueville (Paxton p. o.), Ill.—Floyd Drew of Peoria is new manager of the Farmers Grain Co., succeeding Arthur Falter, who is operating the elevator he recently purchased.

Belleville, Ill.—The Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n held its annual meeting at the St. Clair Country Club June 23. J. L. Grigg of Sparta, Ill., sec'y of the ass'n, arranged the day's program.

Kansas, Ill.—John A. Freemon of Decatur is new manager of the Decker & Graham elevator. He also will manage the company's Warrington (Kansas p. o.), elevator. Mr. Freemon succeeds Arch Babb.

West Point, Ill.—The West Point Elevator, under the ownership of Mr. and Mrs. George Ufkes for the past 12 years, has been sold to the Co-operative Elevator of Denver, owned by Tivis Bilderback. E. H. Tanner will continue to work for the new owner.

Watseka, Ill.—Frank J. Craner is new manager of the Watseka Farmers Grain Co., succeeding Homer W. Bell. Mr. Craner formerly was manager of the Farmers Equity Exchange at Van Buren, Ind., for two years. Prior to that he served as manager of the Hurlbut Farmers Grain Co. at Elkhart, Ill., for 19 years.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

O'Fallon, Ill.—The smokestack on the old Tiedemann mill was taken down, recently, by structural steel workers. A portion of a landmark dating back to Civil War days, the stack was of heavy boiler plate construction, and, 30 ft. high, it rested atop a massive brick chimney some 40 ft. high. The mill is now unoperative.

Freeport, Ill.—Ray E. Stuart, grain commission merchant, has been barred from trading privileges on the nation's contract markets for a period of five years by the Dept. of Agr. It was said he was charged with bucketing orders and trading in customers' accounts without their knowledge. Mr. Stuart is not a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

New Athens, Ill.—Jerome Peter Prediger, 56, who took charge of the White Dove Mill as manager two months ago, was killed instantly June 10 while engaged in hoisting a heavy line shaft in the basement of the mill. A chain had been fastened around the shaft, on which were numerous pulleys, and a block and tackle was being used to assist in raising it. The shaft had been raised about half way to the ceiling when the chain broke. Two men assisting Mr. Prediger escaped injury, but he, standing between the end of the shaft and a post, was struck on the chest with the iron pulley on the end of the shaft, pinned to the floor, the back of his head striking the post. Mr. Prediger had been employed by the Lenzburg Elvtr. Co. for 18 years. Work was being done on the local mills preparatory to reopening the grain elevator.

CHICAGO NOTES

The partnership of Charles A. Peck & Co. was dissolved as of May 29.

Last reported sale of membership in the Board of Trade was at \$150.

Oscar H. Riggs and Horace S. Gumbel, Jr., have retired from partnership in Faroll Bros.

Edwin Oliver, a member of the Board of Trade since 1890, died June 10. Mr. Oliver would have been 90 years old June 13.

The Directors of the Board of Trade fixed the rate of interest for the month of June, 1942, under the provisions of Rule 352 at five per cent per annum.

By a vote of 228 to 196, members of the Chicago Board of Trade adopted an amendment that provides for the forfeit of a membership on which assessments have not been paid for six consecutive months. This amendment replaces the previous provision for forfeit after failure to pay assessments for 12 months.

After the open meeting held in room 1450 to consider rye differentials, the directors of the Board of Trade asked that the petition be withdrawn and on June 17 appointed a committee of five to study the rye contract, composed of Roland McHenry, J. O. McClintock, P. H. King, W. E. Webbe and F. J. Young.

INDIANA

Lincoln, Ind.—Owen Dutchess, Walton, has been named manager of the Lincoln Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—S. E. Nelson, manager of the B. F. Goodrich Co. store here and at Champaign for several years, has accepted a position on the executive staff of McMillen Feed Mills. In that capacity he will undertake several special assignments under the direct supervision of D. W. McMillen, Sr., president.

Seymour, Ind.—Daniel P. Morgan, 67, who for twenty-three years operated a feed and coal exchange here, died recently after a short illness.—W. B. C.

Goldsmith, Ind.—Wes E. Hershman who has been employed at the Davis elevator for the past several years, resigned to accept a position at the Whitesville elevator near Crawfordsville.

Howe, Ind.—Willard G. Sweitzer has resigned as manager of the Lima Elvtr. Co. elevator after 20 years of efficient service, and has been succeeded in the position by Kenneth Damer.

Whitesville (Crawfordsville R. F. D. 2), Ind.—Wes E. Hershman, formerly of Goldsmith, Ind., has been employed by Emery Chase, manager of the Whitesville Grain & Feed Co., as assistant at the elevator.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include Landess Feed Mill, Landess; Stroh Grain Co., Stroh, and Sandusky Grain & Coal Co., Sandusky.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Evansville, Ind.—George Oliver Goodley, 61, formerly of Evansville and Henderson, Ky., died recently at Flint, Mich., death being due to heart ailment. For thirteen years he was associated with A. Waller, grain dealer at Henderson, Ky.—W. B. C.

Huntingburg, Ind.—Edward Katterhenry, of the Farmers' Co-operative mill and feed market here, will leave shortly for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, to start training for the army. He does not know as yet to which branch of the service he will be assigned.—W. B. C.

Reynolds, Ind.—W. W. Pearson was killed recently in an automobile accident. He had long traveled among the Hoosiers selling elevator machinery and was a regular attendant at state meetings. Mr. Pearson's automobile was struck by a freight train near Monticello. Funeral services were held at his former home in West Point.

Vincennes, Ind.—C. J. McCormick, Knox County farmer and member of the Indiana A.A.A. com'te, was appointed assistant to William McArthur, director of the grain division, C.C.C., Washington, recently. He will assist Mr. McArthur in the movement and storage of the 1942 wheat crop in the north central states, North Dakota, Montana and Kansas.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The orderly transportation and planned storage of all Indiana dry grain crops will be controlled by a modified "pool permit" system. An Indianapolis market area permit com'te, named June 17, will control all grain shipments into and thru the area by issuing transportation permits and allotting storage space in the state. A 13-man Indianapolis grain storage com'te, appointed at the meeting, will operate in the storage of the wheat crop only. It will survey all local elevators and terminals in the state for total storage capacity; present stocks of all grains on hand; empty space available for all grains; space available for wheat only. Other cities including Louisville, Ky., Toledo, O., Cincinnati, O., and Chicago, Ill., will be canvassed for available space. Altho local elevators are not barred from taking care of local clients, most local elevators will be required to seek additional space thru Indianapolis area where the larger terminals and warehouses are located, thus bringing the local elevators under terms of the pool system. M. D. Guild of the Indiana Grain Co-op., Inc., was elected chairman of the Indianapolis Grain Storage Com'te, and Lee Patrick, Indiana A.A.A. loan supervisor, was elected sec'y.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—William C. Scott of Detroit recently was appointed director of merchandising and market research of the McMillen Feeds Mills and the Central Soya Co.

Princeton, Ind.—Winner of the ten-acre wheat contest in Gibson County, sponsored by Igleheart Bros., of Evansville and operated under the direction of the Purdue University extension department, for the year of 1942 is Herbert Johnson, of Union township. The Johnson field scored 97 per cent. The wheat was grown on dark mash soil and the variety was Rudy wheat.—W. B. C.

IOWA

State Center, Ia.—Elmer Goodman, mgr. of Goodman & Mead, recently was elected president of the Lions Club.—A. G. T.

Humboldt, Ia.—The Lindhart Chevrolet Co. is distributor of the poultry, dairy and live stock feeds manufactured by the Quaker Oats Co.

Lineville, Ia.—The Frank W. Whan Elevator, which was badly damaged by fire recently, has been repaired and given a general overhauling and is in operation.

Wapello, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange elevator was destroyed by fire June 10. Included in the loss, estimated at \$25,000, was 10,000 bus. of grain.—Art Torkelson.

Storm Lake, Ia.—All office employees and salesmen of the Council Bluffs branch of the Gooch Feed Mill Co., with their wives, enjoyed a two-day outing here June 20 and 21.

Des Moines, Ia.—James W. Middleton, 55, president of Puritan Laboratories, Inc., died recently at Iowa Methodist Hospital. Born in Abilene, Kan., he had resided here for 19 years.

Leon, Ia.—C. O. Graham, owner of the Graham Coal, Grain & Feed building, has purchased the building now occupied by Horn's cafe. Mr. Graham will take possession of the building Aug. 1.

Hardy, Ia.—Mrs. Chas. Helland, wife of Chas. Helland, mgr. of the Farmers Elevator Co., passed away recently and was interred at Spencer, Ia. She had been ailing for several years.—A. G. T.

Flugstad (Duncombe p. o.), Ia.—The Flugstad Farmers Co-op. has completed a 20 x 60 ft. warehouse for warehousing of Wayne Feeds; installed a new Atlas Belt and high speed cups, and painted all coal sheds.

Mapleton, Ia.—O. J. Pudenz, who has been an instructor in the Castana, Ia., public schools for the past three years, resigned his position after purchasing an elevator business here. He will actively engage in the grain business July 1.—Art Torkelson.

Palmer, Ia.—Earnest Beneke of the Beneke Grain Co. was injured fatally at Redwood Falls, Minn., in an auto accident on May 28. He is survived by his wife and three children. His brother Frank will continue the grain business.—A. G. T.

Clinton, Ia.—With the arrival of Harry Heideinger of Peoria, Ill., who will be chief chemist at the Clinton Products Co. plant in the old brewery, it was announced that the plant will soon be turning out 6,000 gallons of industrial alcohol a day.—A. G. T.

Eldora, Ia.—A dust explosion wrecked the E. F. Froning elevator the evening of June 5. Some 8,000 bus. of shelled corn and oats were strewn over the neighborhood. No one was injured. A settlement has been reached with insurance companies whereby the elevator will be rebuilt.

Davenport, Ia.—The former Witt Hdw. Co. building has been leased to the Davenport Elvtr. Co. for five years, effective July 1, 1942, under authority granted by District Judge W. W. Scott to the Davenport Bank & Trust Co., trustee under the will of Chas. G. Witt, for his children.

Eddyville, Ia.—Frank Hoose & Co. are keeping their elevator and implement department open on Wednesday and Saturday evenings in order that farmers may take advantage of the days for farm work.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—The Loveland Elvtr. Co. leased the municipal swimming pool for the Tuesdays in June and gave free passes on these days to all children and grownups in this territory who desired them. The tickets were obtainable at the company's elevators here, Modale, California Junction and Loveland.

Clinton, Ia.—Seven employes of the Clinton Co., local grain processing plant, were being given precautionary treatment recently as a result of exposure to chlorine gas. None is believed to have suffered seriously. The gas was released, company officials said, when a safety plug melted following the breaking of a large steam pipe in the plant's water filter room.—A. G. T.

Des Moines, Ia.—Marvin E. Narramore has been appointed meal sales representative for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., in this territory, succeeding Gene Gouley who has been called to U. S. service. Mr. Narramore worked for the Evans Elvtr. Co. at Decatur, Ill., before joining Spencer Kellogg & Sons. He had been in the company's offices at Decatur and Buffalo. He will take up his new duties here about July 6.

KANSAS

Dalton, Kan.—The Hunter Milling Co. sold its local elevator recently to Bernard Mears.

Lewis, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has changed its name to the Lewis Co-op. Co.

Chapman, Kan.—The Poor Grain Co. elevator has been leased to E. L. Rickel-Grain "for the duration."

Portland, Kan.—The local elevator of the Hunter Milling Co. was purchased recently by O. L. Evans.

Elkhart, Kan.—The elevator formerly owned by Joe Koelsch has been purchased by the Security Elvtr. Co.

Padonia (Hiawatha p. o.), Kan.—Ralph Brigham is now manager of the Continental Grain Co. elevator.

Plack Wolf, Kan.—Wood grates are being installed in the driveway of the Wilson Flour Mills Elevator here.

Fowler, Kan.—The Fowler Equity Exchange has closed the fiscal year with books showing a net profit of \$49,341.

Plymouth, Kan.—Louis Bacon has succeeded Emmett Cahone as assistant manager at the Plymouth Elvtr. store.

Osborne, Kan.—The Robinson Milling Co. reported a small loss when high winds recently damaged its elevator.

Wichita, Kan.—Arthur Kelly, pres. of the Commerce Milling Elvtr. Co., and Miss Loretta Gard were married June 1.

Ashland, Kan.—The Ashland Co-operative Exchange has near completion a 50,000-bu. storage building south of the elevator.

Pixley, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, has purchased the local Hunter Milling Co. elevator. Ellis Schiff is manager.

Hill City, Kan.—Two new Fairbanks Scales were installed at the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. and E. C. Wyatt Grain Co. elevators.

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South Haven, Kan.—Some one recently broke into the office of the Kopper Elevator and stole an adding machine and typewriter.

Russell, Kan.—The local Poor Grain Co. has been leased to E. L. Rickel-Grain "for the duration." John Lazier continues as manager.

Reserve, Kan.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. is putting in a 34-ft. scale at its elevator. Louis Pekarek is local manager.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—Emmett Cahcone, who was assistant manager at the Plymouth (Kan.) Elvtr. store, has accepted a position with Jensen Produce.

Baileyville, Kan.—The Baileyville Grain Co., managed locally by Arnold Morrison, has floored its elevator driveway and installed a 7½-h.p. electric motor.

Homer (Russell p.o.), Kan.—J. Lynch & Co. have leased the 10,000-bu. elevator of the former Homer Grain Co. and appointed Pete Baird as local manager.

Wilson, Kan.—B. W. Kyner Elevator, operated by J. L. Kyner, has installed a 50-ton Fairbanks Dial Truck Scale with print-o-matic, and a 10x50 ft. concrete deck.

Harper, Kan.—The elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., until this year leased by Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., has been leased by the Imperial Flour Mills Co.

Bellefont, Kan.—Russell Ling, formerly a guard at the state penitentiary, resigned that position to accept one as manager of the local C. D. Jennings Grain Co. elevator.

Bluff City, Kan.—W. W. Nelson of Stafford has been appointed manager of the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator, succeeding Ed. Sult, who is moving to Zenda.

Medicine Lodge, Kan.—The Hunter Milling Co.'s two local elevators have been purchased by the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita. O. V. Washler is manager of the local plant.

Meade, Kan.—J. W. Edwards, mgr. of the Meade Co-operative Elvtr. & Supply Co., reports a total of 300,000 bus. of wheat handled during the past year. A net profit of \$17,469 was made.

Tribune, Kan.—Marcia Long of Dodge City is new manager of the George E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator, succeeding H. E. Dixon, who resigned to work as fireman on the Missouri Pacific railroad.

Herington, Kan.—L. L. Everly, manager and part owner of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator for the past three years, has purchased the interests of the Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. in the business and now is sole owner.

Haddam, Kan.—The Haddam Grain & Feed Co. recently installed a hammer mill and will grind its own feeds, specializing, also, in custom grinding. The company's wareroom was remodeled to house the new equipment.

Ellinwood, Kan.—Adding wines to a shed-type wheat storage building fitted with screw conveyors and a lofting leg, Milton Bosse has increased its storage capacity to 60,000 bus., giving him total storage space here of 250,000 bus.

Marysville, Kan.—Ben Hall, formerly of Beatrice, who has been manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator at Diller for the B. C. Christopher Co., has been transferred here to manage the storage warehouse for the company.

Lvons, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills 220,000-bu. elevator was improved recently with installation of a Forster Hammer Mill. Mgr. S. G. Cobble expects a feed mixer to be installed soon to complete his feed manufacturing equipment.

Oneida, Kan.—The 11,000-bu. elevator of the Oneida Grain, Feed & Coal Co. is back in the hands of W. C. Gilmore, owner, who will operate this season as Gilmore Elevator with Andrew Moser is in charge. A fireproof box is being built around the motor in the cupola.

Ashton, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, recently purchased the Hunter Milling Co. elevator. H. O. Swanson is manager.

Chase, Kan.—Wind, the night of June 17, wrecked an empty, 1,000-bu., farm-type steel bin used by the Chase Co-operative Union for feed grain storage.

Attica, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator, which for the past year has been operated by the Wolcott & Lincoln Co., has been purchased by the Imperial Mills, who took immediate possession. The Imperial Mills owns elevators at Harper, Sharon and Medicine Lodge.

Ellsworth, Kan.—Ellsworth County Farmers Co-operative Union has rented a 146x32-ft. garage, last used as a roller skating rink, in which to store 30,000 bus. of C.C.C. wheat now in the organization's elevator, and provide that much space for new wheat expected to be harvested soon.

Clay Center, Kan.—Gordon Mark Elevators has rented part of a local garage which has been sheathed at two ends and braced with tie rods to hold about 10,000 bus. of wheat. This amount of wheat from the elevator is being transferred to the garage to create room in the elevator for new wheat.

Clay Center, Kan.—Two tile tanks of a new type of tile construction have been erected by Gordon Mark Elevators to raise its capacity by 22,000 bus. to a total of 65,000 bus. Two similar tile tanks are under construction for Marshall Feed & Grain Co., to raise total capacity of the latter to 145,000 bus.

Olathe, Kan.—K. B. Drummond of Jamesport, Mo., is new manager of the B. C. Christopher & Co. mill, formerly known as the Hadley Mill before being taken over recently by Mr. Christopher. All of the old machinery has been taken out and new feed grinding and mixing equipment has been installed.

Colby, Kan.—L. P. Harrison and W. E. Cooper have purchased the Russell Milling Co. elevator and will operate it as the Harrison-Cooper Grain Co. L. P. Harrison will have active management of the elevator. He has had 16 years experience in this line of work having operated elevators at Levant, Halford and Colby.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Joe V. Fleming, vice-pres. of the George E. Gano Grain Co., was elected president of the Hutchinson Board of Trade for the coming year, and A. W. Estes of the Midwest Grain Co., was named vice-pres. Directors chosen at the annual election were: C. D. Jennings, Fred Keeler, R. C. Davidson, A. W. Estes, C. W. Colby, Hal Davis and D. B. Frazee, the retiring president.

Salina, Kan.—A large army cantonment under construction west and a little south of here is expected to have little effect on the territories of elevators at Smolan, Bavaria, and Brookville this year, since wheat is about ready for harvest, but it is expected to sharply reduce the acreage of wheat sowed in the territories of these elevators after-harvest.

Ness City, Kan.—The Schroyers are remodeling and improving their elevator and also the elevator belonging to W. O. Disney which adjoins their site. New roofs are being placed on both elevators, bins are being improved and the Schroyer elevator is being metal covered in part. Both elevators will be in the best of shape for the harvest season.

Sabetha, Kan.—Negotiations are under way whereby the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n hopes to transfer 17,000 bus. of C.C.C. wheat still in its 57,000-bu. elevator and annex, to flat storage in the 60x72 ft. building formerly housing the Swift produce plant. Plans call for lining the inside walls 5 ft. high with ship-lap. Purpose, says Manager W. E. Mettlen, is to make this amount of storage in the elevator available for new wheat. Action depends on concurrence of C.C.C. in the plan.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. recently purchased five elevators in the southwest, located at Liberal and Elkhart, Kan., and Keyes and Sturgis, Okla. This gives the Security company a total of 51 elevators at 29 stations thruout the southwest, as well as the 2,000,000-bu. terminal plant here; 22 gasoline and oil stations and five feed stations.

Hoisington, Kan.—Peter L. Ochs is the name under which the 25,000-bu. elevator of the former Ochs Grain Co., under lease to Norris Grain Co. last season, will be operated this year. Paul Ochs is manager. Extensive improvements have been made to the elevator, and additional storage room has been added by converting a former warehouse and coal sheds into a 12,000-bus. bin to hold wheat.

Wilson, Kan.—Arthur C. Soukupp, 32-year-old operator of Soukup Grain Co. here, was severely injured in an auto accident a few miles south of Russell, Kan., the night of June 14, when his auto collided with a car driven by William Ringle, of Russell. Mr. Soukup sustained a broken arm, and numerous bruises, and was sent to the St. Anthony hospital at Hayes. Mr. Ringle's auto caught fire, he burned with the car.

Little River, Kan.—The Burke Grain Co. elevator has had its storage capacity enlarged by the recent construction of a 200,000-bu. wooden warehouse. The elevator manager also had the approval of the C.C.C. to use an empty stone building for storage. In addition to this he is building a storage bin on the side of a hill, 30 ft. deep, 60 ft. wide, 200 ft. long, and most of the wheat that will be stored in this pit probably will be below ground level.

Russell, Kan.—W. P. Atherton, operator of Fose Grain Co., has just completed erection of an 18x58 ft. steel warehouse on a concrete foundation, into which he will move his hammer mill and corn cutter, and in which he plans to install a feed mixer. He plans to enlarge his office, to which the new building is attached. A few months ago, Mr. Atherton brought his elevator up-to-date by installing all new machinery including a leg with Nu-Hy Buckets carried at sufficient speed to elevate 4,000 bus. per hour, and an Ehsam overhead truck lift with a 5-h.p. motor.

Liberal, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the two local elevators operated by the Equity. The company recently bought a warehouse from the Woolwine Supply Co. for additional facilities in handling its feed business. Grinding and mixing equipment will be installed. Howard Wriston will be manager. The annual meeting of the company's stations was held here recently when it was announced the maintenance department would be moved here from Hutchinson to be more centrally located in the territory where the Security elevators are situated.

Wichita, Kan.—I. B. Carr, manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s local branch, was appointed chairman of the com'te recently set up by the Wichita market to regulate wheat receipts if and when it becomes necessary. F. H. McKown, manager of the grain department of the Kansas Milling Co.; A. E. Randle, treas. of the Farmers Co-op. Commission; E. F. Beyer, pres. of the Beyer Grain Co., and C. C. Winter, vice-chairman of the grain storage com'te, are other members of the com'te. D. L. Mullen was appointed executive sec'y. Grain permits for "free" wheat shipments will be issued when in the opinion of the com'te it becomes necessary to regulate the flow of wheat to the Wichita market.

KENTUCKY

Lexington, Ky.—Charles Henry Jett, II, sec'y-treas. Farmers Supply Co., dealers in coal, feed and grain, has been commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Army Air Corps, Administrative division. He is 34 years of age, and a graduate of Greenbrier Military School and Hampton-Sydney College.—A. W. W.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—John Whitlock Garnet, 72, president of the Hopkinsville Milling Co. for the past 25 years, died June 6 after a long illness.

Lexington, Ky.—The Blue Grass Feed Co. recently installed a new large Eureka Separator at the leg head. W. B. Talbert, Jr., is owner of the plant.

Lexington, Ky.—The Woolcott Flour Mills recently renewed its lease on the concrete 100,000-bu. elevator of the Blue Grass Feed Co., which it used last year.

Marion, Ky.—Winn & Tobin have purchased the Marion Milling Co. The partnership, William Tobin, Meade County, and T. S. Winn, Leitchfield, is operating mills at Leitchfield and Irvington, also. A new feed mixer will be installed for mash and all types of poultry feed manufacture. Mr. Tobin will be in control of the mill and Calvin Hunt will be retained. —P.J.P.

MICHIGAN

Maybee, Mich.—Bernard Liedel, 54, operator of the local grain elevator, died June 10.

Mason, Mich.—High winds recently caused a small amount of damage at the Farmers elevator.

Harrison, Mich.—The Harrison Elvtr. Co. elevator was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Augusta, Mich.—An expansion of 50 per cent in the grain storage facilities has been started by the Knappen Milling Co.

Dimondale, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported a small loss sustained recently when high winds damaged its plant.

Mendon, Mich.—Lightning striking twice within three days, damaged the Little Bros. Elevator a second time recently when the main switch was struck, little damage resulting.

Lansing, Mich.—A com'te of the Michigan bean industry has asked Leo V. Card, state agricultural commissioner, to seek from the federal government an allocation of tin substitute to provide for a normal supply of baked beans from the 1942 crop.

Howard City, Mich.—Don Bauman, Ed. Zoller and Dennis Robinson have purchased the former O'Donald Elevator and opened the elevator for business June 8. Mr. Bauman is manager of the elevator and Messrs. Zoller and Robinson are outside contact men. Coal, feed, grain and all kinds of farm and elevator products will be handled.

Ovid, Mich.—Lightning caused a small fire loss recently to the mill building of the Ovid Roller Mills when it entered the brick structure between the two main buildings and destroyed the master electric switch and fuse box, causing flames that did some damage to the interior. Some of the 3,000 bags stored in the building were damaged. Robert Hyslop, village president, is owner.

Midland, Mich.—The City of Midland won its suit against the Farmers Elevator and owners will be required to move the building from that portion of Ann St. upon which it encroaches, according to a decree signed by Circuit Judge Neil R. Reid. The time limit, May 1, 1944, within which the elevator owners must comply with the order, can be extended further if unusual war conditions render it necessary, in return for which the defendants agreed to relinquish any right to appeal to the supreme court. No costs were allowed either party. Suit was started in September, 1940.

Lansing, Mich.—Lansing Grain Co. and the Ryon Grain Co. of Lansing, Mich., have been merged. The business will be continued under the name of Lansing Grain Co. with offices in the Tower Building. Robert Ryon, founder of the Ryon Grain Co. in 1922, will be associated with the Lansing Grain Co. in a capacity of limited activity. Archie Fuller, who has managed the bean department of the Ryon Grain Co., will be in charge of the bean department at the Lansing Grain Co. Lyle E. Marshall, partner and manager, and Raymond F. Myers, partner, will continue in charge of the grain department. The branch office of the Lansing Grain Co. in Toledo, O., which was established in 1935, will continue to handle grain and soybeans under the management of Paul M. Barnes.

MINNESOTA

Dawson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s plant was badly damaged by recent high winds.

Lake Wilson, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Arlington, Minn.—The local feed mill was destroyed by fire May 30 after having been struck by lightning.

Sanborn, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. reported a small amount of damage done at its elevator recently by high winds.

Sauk Center, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. sustained a small amount of damage at its plant recently from high winds.

Belgrade, Minn.—The Merchants & Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss when high winds recently damaged its elevator.

Madison, Minn.—Construction of the addition to the Madison Grain Co. elevator has started, the Fisher Const. Co. having the contract.

Beaver Creek, Minn.—The Beaver Creek Farmers Elvtr. Co. awarded a contract to the J. H. Fisch Co. to move an elevator and consolidate its two plants here.

Oklee, Minn.—Arthur Hedman is new manager of the Oklee Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. He succeeds O. L. Skatold, who resigned to manage the Plummer Grain Co.

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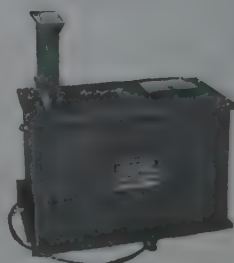
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Gluck, Minn.—The Chippewa County U.S. D.A. Agricultural War Board, at a meeting May 29, rejected the application of Cargill, Inc., for construction of a 500,000-bu. elevator here.

Hallock, Minn.—The Hallock Co-operative Farmers Elvtr. Co. has employed O. H. Johnson of Patterson, Cal., to operate its elevator. Edward Olson, who has been in charge of the elevator the past few years, enters U. S. army service, and Mr. Johnson will take his place.

Long Prairie, Minn.—Fire caused by a gasoline explosion totally destroyed an elevator owned by Mrs. John Heid, located on the Great Northern right of way. The building was occupied by the McGuire Produce Co. of Eagle Bend, the business being managed by Jake Steinmetz.

Arlington, Minn.—The W. H. Meyer feed mill located on Main street adjacent to the railroad yards was destroyed by fire during the storm May 30. Mr. Meyer, who owned and operated the mill for the past 20 years, has not decided whether he will rebuild the structure and continue business.

Montevideo, Minn.—At a recent meeting of stockholders of Montevideo A. S. of E. Co-op. Elvtr. & Trading Co. it was voted to turn over the property and operations to the newly formed corporation, the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. The management and operation of the company remains the same. Louis Hagen is manager.

Duluth, Minn.—An amendment to the General Rules and By Laws of the Duluth Board of Trade was adopted, changing the nomination of officers, directors to provide for one nomination for each vacancy instead of two as at present, and nominations by petition of ten members instead of twenty-five as before.—F.G.C.

Browerville, Minn.—Fire June 2 completely destroyed the McGuire Produce Co. grain elevator when gasoline which was being poured into the tank of the motor used to power a feed grinder spilled out and became ignited from the heat of the motor's exhaust pipe. The fire spread so rapidly that the building could not be saved. Mrs. John Heid owns the elevator and it is partially covered by insurance. Jake Steinmetz is the manager.

Duluth, Minn.—Milling and elevator interests are not the snappy and steady buyers of daily supplies offered by commission houses. In short, they act cautiously and more discriminating in making their selection of grain purchases. Eastern demand for grain continues on a restricted scale, with shipping lagging but about equaling the receipts, so that increasing elevator stocks are not causing any headache to the trade. The Northwestern Grain Storage Com'te's last computation on storage space for Duluth-Superior regular elevator capacity of 46,328,000 bus., with practically 8,000,000 bus. empty; mills and other elevators with capacity of 2,400,000 bus. capacity, of which 1,468,000 bus. were empty.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The J. & O. Elvtr. Co. has been organized, capital stock \$25,000, to buy, own, lease, maintain or operate grain elevators and warehouses. Incorporators, H. C. Olson, O. R. Grapp, W. C. Olson.

Gilbert G. Giebins, who for the past several months has served so efficiently as legal counsel, in Washington, for the National Grain Trade Council, will join the staff of the sec'y's office of the Chamber of Commerce.

A \$1,600,000 government contract for construction of 5,000 grain bins to help relieve the storage space shortage in the northwest has been let to the Hogenson Const. Co. and the Kindem Const. Co., Congressman Oscar F. Youngdahl's office was notified today. The bins, with a total capacity of 13,000,000 bus., will be built in Minneapolis and Little Falls, and will be completed by Aug. 15.

Society of Grain Elevator Superintendent members of the Minneapolis Chapter held their annual election at the last Chapter meeting and the following officers were elected: Pres., Clarence C. Bach, Twin City Trading Co.; vice-pres., Bob Bredt, Fruen Milling Co.; Jim Auld, Hales & Hunter Co., re-elected sec'y-treas. The Minneapolis Chapter is one of the oldest S.O.G.E.S. Chapters, is particularly active in National Society affairs and has, in fact, brought forth four national presidents since the Society was founded.

MISSOURI

Springfield, Mo.—Henry A. Meyer, 72, retired Springfield Milling Co. executive, died recently following a long illness.

Wesphalia, Mo.—A new 60-h.p. diesel engine has been installed at the Westphalia Mill to operate all the grinding machinery.

Washington, Mo.—Exposure to a burning warehouse recently was the cause of a damage loss to the Co-operative Ass'n No. 2.

St. Louis, Mo.—Julius Schuermann, 64, sec'y of the Producers Grain Commission Co., died unexpectedly at his home June 11.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Harris, Upham & Co. have closed their wire office here. Manager Ross Wheaton has been transferred to the company's Kansas City office.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Grain Club held an outing and meeting at the Norwood Country Club June 11. Following the luncheon the members enjoyed a golf tournament.

Stockton, Mo.—The Baumgarner mill was destroyed by fire recently, together with its contents of grain and equipment. There was partial insurance. Lon Baumgarner and Sons bot the plant about 19 months ago from George Helm.

Fayette, Mo.—The case of Ben Cowan, negro, charged in the Summers Elevator robbery, was set by Judge A. R. Hammett for trial June 23. A jury was ordered.—P.J.P.—Five men, including four negroes and one white man, were arrested this spring in connection with the robbery perpetrated during a period from March, 1941, to Feb. 28, 1942. During that time between \$2,000 and \$3,000 of feed was stolen from the plant. One of the negroes was an employee of the plant and had obtained duplicate keys to the warehouses.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Max Bates, Continental Grain Co., and Miss Helen Young, Sheridan, Mo., were married June 13 at the Lake of the Ozarks.

Kansas City, Mo.—The C.C.C. recently awarded a contract to the Bank Building & Equipment Corp. of America to build about 4,000 grain bins at a cost of \$800,000, the bins to be completed by Aug. 1 and then shipped to Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—Plans to control movement of grain to Kansas City for other than storage have been drawn and approved by directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade. The same procedures and office practices now applicable to grain for storage shall be enforced and adopted, except that three new forms will be substituted. Permits for the free grain shall expire five days after the state granted, whereas ten days are allowed for storage of shipment permits.

Fred L. Ferguson, 72, member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, died June 21. He had been in declining health for several years. Mr. Ferguson began his career in the grain and elevator business as a young man in Burr Oak, Kan. In 1907 he moved to Kansas City where he was connected with the A. C. Davis Grain Co. about 7 years. In 1915 the Root Grain Co. was incorporated with J. L. Root as president and Mr. Ferguson as an official. Soon after Mr. Root died and Mr. Ferguson succeeded him as president. He held this position until he retired in 1939.

MONTANA

Billings, Mont.—Contract for construction of the \$4,500 bean elevator for the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co. was awarded to the Victor Const. Co. A bean warehouse for the Wallrath Bean Co., to cost \$3,000, will be built by Lohof Bros.

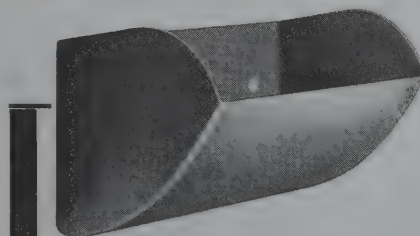
NEBRASKA

West Point, Neb.—I am out of the elevator business.—H. C. Schinstock.

Ravenna, Neb.—Galvin Tomlinson, formerly of Shelton, is new manager of the Ravenna Mills plant.

Valentine, Neb.—The Valentine Grain Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

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CALUMET CUPS

Elba, Neb.—William Suntych, employed by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., and Miss Marie Spilinek were recently married.

Cozad, Neb.—The Allied Mills are building a new shower and recreation room for their employees. The structure is of tile.

Orleans, Neb.—O. B. Collins, manager of the Orleans Equity Exchange elevator, has moved his family here from Red Cloud, Neb.

Barneston, Neb.—Milo Krikava recently resigned his position at the A. O. Cooper & Son elevator and has been succeeded by Gerald York.

Hallam, Neb.—Otto H. Schmidt, operator of a local grain elevator, has filed for county commissioner from the Second District on the Republican ticket.—P.J.P.

Leshara, Neb.—The former Leshara Farmers Elevator has been changed to Daily Elevator & Transfer. The elevator, of 12,000 bus. capacity, is along the C. B. & Q. Railroad.

Cedar Creek, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. building and property, sold under an execution in the case of Anna Gauer vs. the elevator firm, went to Chris Metzger, Omaha stockman, for \$4,250.

Bladen, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator, which has been operated by B. C. Christopher & Co., was closed as of June 1. H. H. Gaisman, who has been in charge, has been transferred to Wilcox.

Doniphan, Neb.—R. L. Mullin, former owner of the Hall County Grain Co., is in the State Hospital at Lincoln. The grain and elevator business has been sold and possession will be delivered to the new owner by July 1.

Cozad, Neb.—Noel Cover stated he was getting the ground cleared of the debris of his alfalfa mill which burned May 30, but that he may not be able to rebuild the plant for some time due to priorities on material needed.

Grand Island, Neb.—H. T. Ingalls & Sons, Cairo, have re-opened the local elevator which has been closed for the last three years, and are cleaning and repairing the plant. Clayton Calvin has been named manager of the elevator.

Shelton, Neb.—Galvin Tomlinson, mgr. of the Updike Grain Co. here for several years, recently resigned and has been succeeded by W. F. Finnegan, who has been with the company at Arthur, Ia. Mr. Tomlinson is moving to Ravenna.

Lexington, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. was host to 125 local farmers and stockmen at a dinner meeting recently. Howard Thompson of Honeyhead Products Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., gave an interesting talk on "Problems of Livestock Feeders."

Crawford, Neb.—Lou Hagemester, owner of the Hagemester elevator, announced that he is able to get building materials to complete the conversion of the large warehouse he recently purchased into an 80,000-bu. grain storage elevator.

Plainview, Neb.—E. G. Dickinson has purchased the Phillips & Co. elevator which has been managed and jointly owned by Carl Younggreen for a number of years. Mr. Younggreen will retire from active business and devote his time to his acreage northeast of here.

Kearney, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has been organized, capital stock, \$25,000. Nature of business, to conduct a grain and other farm produce, shipping, marketing, warehouses, commission and mercantile business. Incorporators, Paul Snider, Herman Peterson, W. W. Campbell and Guy Bearss.

Gering, Neb.—The Gering Valley Non-Stock Co-op. Ass'n has been incorporated, to engage in buying, marketing, selling, harvesting, processing, storing and handling of any agricultural products and the manufacturing or marketing of any by-products thereof, and the buying, marketing and selling of gasoline, oils, supplies, machinery, etc. Harry Hubbard is president.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Southeast Nebraska grain dealers met in Memorial building June 16, when discussions of the grain storage problem took place and election of officers for the coming year was held. Speakers included Robert Scouler, president of the Omaha Grain Exchange; Ralph Hanks, regional A.A.A. official, and representatives of the St. Joseph and Kansas City Grain Exchanges.

Mitchell, Neb.—H. N. Chapman, bean dealer, will build a 54x90 ft. bean elevator and cleaning plant on the site of the old bean elevator now being razed east of his office. The new elevator will be 24 ft. high at the pitch of the roof, have a full basement and a capacity of 40 carloads of beans. Cleaning equipment will be on the main floor, facilities in the basement. Considerable new machinery will be installed.

Minden, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. has completed its office building and open house was held June 13, when Mgr. Geo. Rasmussen invited the public to inspect the new building. The structure is 12x36 ft., and includes the main floor used for the office, a basement for storage, and an upstairs room for the board of directors. The equipment is modern thruout, with showers in the basement for the accommodation of the employees.

Deshler, Neb.—The Citizens Lumber & Grain Co. interests here have been taken over by J. Lynch & Co. of Salina, Kan., effective June 1, Ervin Schoenfeld, local manager, announced. The new owners will operate under the name of Deshler Grain & Feed Co. Mr. Schoenfeld will continue as manager. In addition to handling grain and coal the new firm will handle a complete line of feeds and is installing new feed grinding equipment, enabling them to grind all kinds of feeds.

Lincoln, Neb.—Increased rates for handling government grain in Nebraska during the year beginning July 1, were approved by the railway commission. The cost was increased from approximately 10c a bushel a year at present to 12c with the higher handling charges accounting for the difference placed at the same level. No change was made in warehouse rates for non-government grain. The rate changes apply only to grain which the government owns or upon which it has made loans. The increase brings charges for private and loan grain to about the same level.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska U.S.D.A. war board has approved elevator construction projects, farm and commercial, it was reported. Eleven applications for farm grain storage structures have been approved, slated to cost \$14,346, with total capacity of nearly 111,000 bus. of grain. Remodeling and construction of four grain elevators with a capacity of 806,000 bus. has been recommended to W.P.B., their total cost, \$110,560. This farm and commercial storage will be built in Perkins, Thayer, Valley, Douglas, Saunders, Furnas, Hall, Box Butte, Lincoln and Kimball Counties.

OMAHA LETTER

The Omaha Grain Exchange has adopted a plan pooling all Omaha and Council Bluffs grain elevator storage space, and requiring

shippers to have permits before they can ship grain to this market for storage. The plan is designed to distribute available space equitably, and to be certain there is elevator storage space before grain is shipped to market because railroads can not permit storage of grain in cars. A. W. Nielson is chairman of the com'te handling the plan. No permits are necessary for "free" grain which has been shipped to be sold or has been sold. The shipper, however, must certify that the grain is not shipped for storage. Applications for permits to ship are to be distributed among all country shippers normally shipping to this market by county A.A.A. com'tes. Applications are to be made to the permit office, in the Grain Exchange Bldg. here. F. P. Manchester, sec'y, is in charge of the office. Elevator storage space in the shipper's community should be filled before application is made for a permit to ship here, according to the com'te's plan, and the permit com'te will decide what shippers are entitled to permits. Each day elevator operators are to report available storage space to the com'te, authorizing the com'te to distribute it among country shippers.

The Omaha Chapter of Grain Elevator Superintendents gave a dinner-meeting for their managers at the Omaha Athletic Club Monday, May 25. Guest of honor was Senator Hugh A. Butler of Nebraska, who spoke on Grain Storage and Lack of Space for Storage to the large assembled group. J. L. Welsh, president of Butler-Welsh Grain Co., gave his views on Storage on the Ground of the New Crop and Lack of Space in the Big Houses. Harry Clark, chief weighmaster, Omaha Grain Exchange, was presented with an honorary membership scroll from S.O.G.E.S. for his outstanding work in making the recent national convention (held in Omaha) an admitted success. When dinner and speeches were concluded, cards were played and everyone present thoroly enjoyed the evening. At the recent annual election of officers for the Omaha Chapter, Charles F. Walker, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Council Bluffs, Ia., was re-elected pres.; Jerry Lacy, West Central Co-operative Grain Co., named vice-pres.; John Goetzinger, Rosenbaum Bros., sec'y-treas. The directorate includes Vern Clark, Robert B. Land, Council Bluffs, Ia., and Herbert R. Sales, Council Bluffs, Ia. While Omaha is the youngest S.O.G.E.S. Chapter, it is one of the largest and most active. Monthly programs are well thought out far in advance and whatever the current problem in the grain field, Omaha Supers battle it collectively.

NEW ENGLAND

Barre, Vt.—The Stone Mountain Grit Co., Lithonia, Ga., will put a plant into operation here about Aug. 1, to serve the New England states and Canada.

NEW YORK

Canaseraga, N. Y.—High winds caused a small loss at the Rowe & Kennedy, Inc., plant recently.

Mexico, N. Y.—The E. C. Dexter feed mill on June 12 was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by fire that followed.

Waverly, N. Y.—Kasco Mills, Inc., is completing construction of its new feed building, started nearly a year ago. It contains 11 bins that will hold a total of 25,000 bus. of feeds.



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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Buffalo, N. Y.—William J. McKibben, 56, former sales manager and manager of the Hecker division of the Standard Milling Co., died recently. Mr. McKibben had retired from business 18 months ago because of ill health. He was with the Hecker organization for 25 years.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck, N. D.—The Montana Flour Mills Co.'s elevator was damaged slightly by fire recently.

Pillsbury, N. D.—The Pillsbury Elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Maza, N. D.—Ole Nesseth, who has acted as agent for the Naza Grain Co. here for the past year, has left to take charge of an elevator in Starkweather.

Carrington, N. D.—The O. & M. elevator collapsed June 8. Box cars on the siding prevented the building from falling across the railroad tracks.

Pickert, N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co. is moving its north elevator to a site alongside of its elevator just south of the main road here. A. O. Wildmark is manager of the business.

Van Hook, N. D.—O. H. Ulrich has purchased the Gustav Hotel building here and announces that he will convert it into grain storage bins which will qualify under regulations of the C.C.C.

Kindred, N. D.—The Kindred Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently authorized the payment of nearly \$20,000 in patronage and stock dividends. The company handled 481,000 bus. of grain and had sold 2,163 tons of coal.

Galesburg, N. D.—Soybeans, flax, types and grading were among the timely subjects discussed at a meeting of elevator managers held here June 22. Hallett & Carey's educational director, Art Larsen, was in charge.

OHIO

North Lewisburg, O.—The former firm of Clark & Chamberlain is operated now by O. J. Chamberlain.

Condit, O.—The G. J. Burrer Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently sustained a small loss when high winds damaged its plant.

Rockford, O.—A new 15-ton scale with 26-ft. deck, has been installed at the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator.

Fremont, O.—The new alfalfa mill of Vita Products, Inc., located west, in the Irvington Addition, has started operations.

Pomeroy, O.—Fire originating in an electric motor caused a small loss in the elevator of the Meigs County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n recently.

Haviland, O.—Brady Bros. have traded 360 acres of land near Antwerp to Harvey Eikenbary, Van Wert, for his elevators here and at Latty and Grover Hill. The new owner took immediate possession.

Toledo, O.—Robert S. Bailey has been commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army and is stationed at Fort Monmouth, N. J. He is a son of J. H. Bailey, manager of the National Milling Co.

Fostoria, O.—Grain dealers of Ohio will be pleased to learn that Chas. S. Latchaw is a candidate for state representative from Defiance County. He mixes enough with business men to have a clear understanding of their pressing problems.

Whitehouse, O.—The Whitehouse Grain & Supply Co. is building a 20x36 ft. frame building to house its office and scale. The two scales, five and ten ton, will be replaced by a modern 25-ton motor truck scale with 9x34 ft. deck. The office now in use will be converted into a store room.

Ada, O.—The Ada Farmers Exchange Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter at its elevator.

Toledo, O.—The Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co. has discontinued flour milling operations at its Toledo plant for the duration of the war, but will continue its milling operations at the Mt. Vernon, O., plant. The company is now operating its elevator and storage facilities at Toledo for public storage of wheat only.

Plymouth, O.—G. R. Rogers, Mansfield, has purchased the Plymouth Grain Elevator and equipment, formerly operated by Jerry Ratcliffe. Mr. Rogers has taken active charge of the elevator and will retain the present personnel. Mr. Ratcliffe enlisted in the Army Air Corps, Materials Dept., and is stationed at Wright Field, Dayton.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Clarksville Farmers Exchange Co., Clarksville; Charleston Mills, South Charleston; Farmersville Exchange, Farmersville; A. H. Krebehenne, r.f.d. Vandalia, O.; Edward J. Funk & Sons, Kentland, Ind.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

New Lyme Station, O.—Thru sale of stock in the Ashtabula County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n the elevator known as the Farmers Feed Store became the property of farmers in the southwestern part of the county, who are operating it for their own service with Frank Mattson continuing on as the plant manager. Mr. Mattson has been in the milling business for the last 18 years.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Board of Trade has filed a petition for reargument before the full Interstate Commerce Commission of I.C.C. docket No. 28428 wherein the Toledo grain interests ask that the ex-lake export rates on grain from Toledo to Baltimore be placed on an equal basis with those from Buffalo to Baltimore. The Toledo grain interests were not at all satisfied with the decision of the commission which was rendered April 6, and are prepared to submit new evidence for reargument.

Walnut Creek, O.—When Floyd Hochstetler, 24, clerk in the Walnut Creek grain elevator, bought an electric refrigerator, a washing machine, a \$50 war bond and outfitted himself, his wife and children with new clothes, all with \$1 bills, the police became suspicious. Hostetler was bound over to the grand jury on

a charge he embezzled \$2,500 from the grain company. It was charged he failed to account for sales at the elevator since last October, and that he had kept the money buried in his backyard.

Cortland, O.—The Richards Milling Co. was awarded damages amounting to \$10,135.41 recently in a suit against four mutual insurance companies before Judge Lynn B. Griffith, Warren. The amounts included \$7,121.25 for damage to a warehouse and \$3,014.16 for damage to the contents of the building during an explosion Feb. 19, 1941. Insurance firms involved held that the building collapsed from a structural weakness and overloading and that they therefore were not liable. The verdict for the plaintiff was returned by a jury.

OKLAHOMA

Union, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved.

Sturgis, Okla.—The Joe Koelsch Elevator has been purchased by the Security Elvtr. Co.

Guymon, Okla.—The Tot Smith Feed Store was completely demolished by the tornado that swept thru the community May 31.

Miami, Okla.—Henry Franklin Reniiker, 80, grain dealer here for many years, died recently at his home in Kansas City, Mo.

Fairfax, Okla.—L. A. Harrell announces that since taking over the management of the Fairfax elevator he has decided to continue the feed business there.

Woodward, Okla.—The Fisher Grain Co. is rushing final touches to its new 350,000-bu. storage elevator, hoping to complete it in time to handle early business.

El Dorado, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, D. L. Jones Grain Co., and Fred Williams elevators have been overhauled and repaired, made ready to handle the coming crop.

Enid, Okla.—William E. Deegan, retiring president of the Kansas City Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Supts., was transferred to the superintendency of the Continental Grain Co.'s recently acquired local plant.

Blackwell, Okla.—The Blackwell Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has opened a retail store just west of its elevator, in the building recently purchased from the Continental Supply Co. Ed Swaim, manager of the elevator, recently announced.

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Keyes, Okla.—The Security Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the elevator owned by Joe Koelsch.

Enid, Okla.—The city commission took under advisement recently the leasing of the fair pavilion for emergency storage of part of the 1942 wheat crop, after E. N. Puckett, manager of the Union Equity Co-op. Exchange, had asked the officials for a lease on the building.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The Johnston Grain Co. has installed a new grain cleaner at its elevator. Glenn Johnston stated the addition of the second cleaner speeds up handling of grain and increases output. The company also has planned an expansion of its warehouse space for storage of feeds and seeds, the new addition expected to be ready for use by August.

Frederick, Okla.—The Cassidy Grain Co. is operating its new annex, recently completed east of its plant, bringing the storage capacity of the plant to 100,000 bus. An improved overhead electric lift has been installed with other plant equipment to make the unit one of the most modern in this part of the state. The elevator is an integral part of the general grain, seed, feed and coal business Carl Cassidy operates locally.

Hunter, Okla.—E. E. Wilson, pioneer local elevator man, resigned as manager of the Thompson, Wilson & Thompson Grain Co., effective June 1, due to ill health. Mr. Wilson has been identified with local elevator interests since 1905 when he started with the firm of Hutchinson & Bird. This firm thru sale of the business in 1906 became Pearson & Hayton, of which Mr. Wilson was made manager in 1907. With the purchase of the elevator Mar. 1, 1915, he became a partner with C. L. Thompson and the late S. P. Thomas, who remained a silent partner. For many years the firm was known as the Thompson-Wilson Grain Co. With the erection of the new, modern elevator the firm changed its name to the Thompson, Wilson & Thompson Grain Co.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Genesee, Ida.—An elevator is being built on the Gib Smith farm.

Letha, Ida.—The feed mill and scale office of Henry A. Bauer was destroyed by fire recently. Uninsured.

Kendrick, Ida.—Electric eye bean pickers are being installed in the Kendrick Bean Growers Ass'n new plant.

Lewiston, Ida.—A 15,000-bu. combination storage plant and feed mill is nearing completion on the property of Carl E. Harris on Webb Creek.

Silverton, Ore.—The old wooden structure which housed the Fischer Flouring Mill for some 50 years has been purchased by T. T. Leonard, and will become headquarters for a Flax Co.—F.K.H.

Juliaetta, Ida.—The Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., has purchased the Mark P. Miller warehouse, formerly the Farmers Union Warehouse, and is changing it over from a sack warehouse to a bulk house. When completed it will be a modern bulk plant of 145,000 bus. capacity.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Hermiston, Ore.—Fire which started in baled straw did considerable damage in the Farm Bureau Co-operative plant on May 30.

Portland, Ore.—Max H. Houser, former grain broker here, sustained slight injuries recently in an auto-bus mishap at Clarkston, Wash.

Steptoe (Colfax p.o.), Wash.—A pea cleaning and processing plant will be built here by the Colfax Grain Growers, to cost approximately \$15,000—F.K.H.

Moscow, Ida.—Sowing of spring grain is practically completed. About 25 per cent of the usual corn crop was planted, the acreage going into peas.—F.K.H.

Washtucna, Wash.—The Wushtucna Grain Growers Co-op. has purchased the Frank Hurst warehouse and will erect bulk storage bins in the building.

Ewan, Wash.—The St. John Grain Growers have made extensive alterations and additions to their warehouse and have installed electric lights around the outside.

Nez Perce, Ida.—Work on the main elevator of the T. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. has been delayed by lack of materials. Construction work is going on, however, at the warehouse which is being prepared to receive Austrian peas in bulk. An elevator is being built in the building and cleaning and fumigating equipment is being installed.

Sequim, Wash.—The Challam Co-op. Ass'n of Sequim has taken a five-year lease on Dawley's Mill & Feed Store, Mgr. Paul S. Pool recently announced. The large mill and warehouse will give the Co-op. ample space to handle its large volume of feed business in addition to providing milling services for diarmen and farmers who wish to grind or mix their own feeds. B. F. Oetersen is in charge of the mill service.

Genesee, Ida.—The Farmers Union Products Co., Florent Moser, manager, recently was advised its order for 50,000 board ft. of cribbing, 2x4s, had been cut to 25,000 board ft. and was awaiting word of official release at the Lewiston mill for shipment. The company is converting its potato warehouse into a warehouse for pea storage. An elevator and unloading platform and pit are being built. Seven bins have been constructed, each equipped with sacking chutes, permitting the crops from seven producers to be handled without mixing. A clean-out at the base makes possible no mixing of the carry-over. Elevating equipment is on the ground, ready for installation. All bins are substantially built and lined with four inch flooring and metal.

Kendrick, Ida.—The Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., has purchased the old grain elevator it has leased here from the Farm Credit Administration, bringing to 18 the company's holdings in 11 towns. John W. Shepard is manager and Herbert L. Powell, assistant manager, of Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., whose total capacity was estimated at 2,700,000 bus. bulk and 1,500,000 sacked at the last annual meeting. The old elevator just purchased has a capacity of 165,000 bus. sacked. It will remain empty unless it is found necessary to use it to save the crop, in which case it will be modernized by installing cribbing to convert it into a bulk storage building. The Farmers National Grain Corp., now defunct, bought the plant from the Vollmer-Clearwater Co. in 1935 and a year later the Lewiston Grain Growers began leasing it and have continued since. Wade King is local manager.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—William M. Richardson, 64, active in grain, feed and flour circles for many years as well as other lines, died of a heart attack June 11. He first became a clerk in a grain broker's office and in 1899 was taken into partnership in the grain and feed firm of

S. C. Woolman & Co. Withdrawing from this connection in 1901, he joined his brother George in founding the hay, grain and feed firm of Richardson Bros. In 1931 he and his brother also formed the Portland Cement Co. with offices in the Bourse. In 1919 he and Clark Griffith bought the Washington baseball club of the American League at a price said to have been about \$275,000. At the time of his death he was vice-pres. of the club.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Naples, S. D.—The Benson-Quinn Co. elevator was badly damaged by recent high winds. Considerable loss was sustained.

Florence, S. D.—Patronage dividends of almost \$6,000 were distributed by the Florence Farmers elevator at its 25th annual meeting. All officers were re-elected.—F. E.

Lake Preston, S. D.—C. A. Peterson, who has been manager of the Farmers Union Elevator here for the last two years, has resigned.—F. E.—Ted Raberg of Huron has succeeded him.

Sisseton, S. D.—Richard Werner, formerly of Britton, began work June 1 as the new manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, replacing Chris Gjerde, who held that position for a number of years.

Hayti, S. D.—The Hayti Farmers Elevator Co. earned a net of \$8,710.11 during the last year, stockholders were informed at their annual meeting. A 6 per cent patronage dividend was declared. C. A. Ripley is manager.—F. E.

Unity, S. D.—G. A. Lundberg, 64, manager of the Sun Prairie Elvtr. Co. until his failing health forced his resignation recently, died May 29. He had been manager of the elevator for nearly 25 years, having assumed that position July 1, 1917.

Many elevators thruout South Dakota were damaged by recent high winds. Among those firms reporting small damages sustained were: Houghton Farmers Elvtr. Co., Houghton; Christ Nygaard, Houghton; Potter-Garrick Co., Inc., Java; Vienna Grain Co., Vienna; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Kampeska; Midland Co-op. Marketing Ass'n, Midland; Farmers Grain & Stock Co., Menno.

SOUTHEAST

Richmond, Va.—All officers of the Piedmont Millers Ass'n were re-elected at the annual meeting held recently. They are: W. A. Henderson, Monroe, N. C., pres.; W. R. Sutherland, Laurinburg, N. C., first vice-pres.; H. H. Gillum, Madison Mills, Va., second vice-pres.; S. F. Poindexter, Richmond, sec'y-treas.

TEXAS

Laketon, Tex.—A 25,000-bu. studded and iron-clad annex, with used 12-inch screw conveyors above and below, is being added to the elevator of Laketon Wheat Growers by A. F. Roberts Constr. Co.

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Edmonson, Tex.—The Edmonson Wheat Growers are having A. F. Roberts Constr. Co. build a 25,000-bu. studded and iron-clad annex to their elevator, utilizing 12-inch used screw conveyors to fill and empty it.

Pecos, Tex.—The Pecos Valley Feed Store was sold to the Kimball-Diamond Milling Co. by Mr. and Mrs. Jim Deakins, owners and managers for the past 10 years. G. E. Williams, manager, will be in charge.

Black, Tex.—The Associated Farmers Elevators have a 60,000-bu. studded and iron-clad annex being added to their local elevator by A. F. Roberts Constr. Co., utilizing a 12-inch used screw conveyor at the top and bottom.

Pharr, Tex.—The Clark Feed & Seed Co. purchased the interest of O. Shullanberger in the service station known as the Bud & Zip and will operate the station in connection with the feed store. E. O. and J. M. Clark are the owners.

Gainesville, Tex.—The Kimbell interests of Fort Worth have purchased the Whaley Mill & Elevator Co. by acquiring the bulk of the outstanding stock, much of which was purchased from the Whaley estate. James Whaley was the founder of the business and operated it until his death in an accident several years ago. The new owners took immediate possession and are operating the business without interruption. The plant consists of a 500,000-bu. concrete elevator and 700-bbl. flour mill. Fred Honea has been manager for several years since the Whaley interests ceased to operate the business.

Plainview, Tex.—Representatives of West Texas Counties in a meeting held here recently created the Southwestern Industrial Grain Products Ass'n for the purpose of disseminating data on grains for manufacture of alcohol to make synthetic rubber. P. B. Ralls of Ralls was elected president; H. S. Hilburn, Plainview, chairman; Max Bentley, activities director of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, sec'y. Other members are Tom Garrard, Tahoka; Capt. Winfield Holbrook, Plainview; E. B. Posey, Hereford; M. C. Lindsey, Lamesa; Henry Teubel, Tulla; R. C. Hopping, Lubbock. The regional organization is laying plans to urge location of a synthetic rubber factory in the West Texas wheat region.—P. J. P.

WISCONSIN

Menomonie, Wis.—Lightning recently did some damage to the Wisconsin Milling Co. plant.

Beloit, Wis.—J. Earl Ralston, 66, former feed dealer here, died June 10 in Albuquerque, N. M.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—Arthur B. Clark, 80, retired superintendent of the Great Northern grain elevators, died June 9.

Waupaca, Wis.—Lightning coming in on the power wires recently damaged a motor generator set in the Fisher & Fallgatter mill.

Holmen, Wis.—Ole L. Olsen, 72, recently completed 50 years of continuous employment as engineer and mechanic at the Holmen flour mill.—H. C. B.

Waupun, Wis.—Otto Zimmerman, 54, operator of a farmers' grain elevator for 15 years, died June 7 in a Fond du Lac hospital. Before opening his elevator in Waupun, Mr. Zimmerman operated one in Fair Water.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., has declared a 20c dividend on the company's common stock and the regular dividend on preferred stock, both payable July 31 to stockholders of record July 15.

Superior, Wis.—Lloyd R. Kieffer, 53, superintendent of the King Midas Flour Mills for the past two years, died June 6 in Rochester, Minn., following a brief illness. He was formerly superintendent of a mill at Hastings, Minn., before coming to Superior.—H. C. B.

Monroe, Wis.—William A. Becker Co. has obtained two storage units with a total capacity of 115,000 gals. for fuel oil storage. John A. Becker, president of the company, stated the firm's feed business increased 130 per cent the first four months of 1942 over the same period a year ago.

Madison, Wis.—University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture is sponsoring another Barley Field Day at University Hill Farm, three miles west of Madison on Highway 12, 13 and 14, on July 11. The program will open promptly at 10 a. m., L. M. Josephson, sec'y Malt Research Institute, announced. Over 400 barley varieties, barley yield, agronomic characters and malting quality will be discussed, along with other newly developed features. All will have an opportunity to discuss barley problems with U.S.D.A. and College of Agriculture authorities during the morning session. Lunch will be served at noon, followed by a program of interest and educational value to all present. Transportation will be furnished from bus or rail stations for those not driving, by writing Mr. Josephson at Box 2039, Madison.

Substitute for Steel Reinforcing Concrete

"Tests are being made in Germany on the use of a new type of mineral fiber developed recently from polyvinyl chloride (an acetylene derivative, with the addition of hydrochloric acid) as a substitute for steel for reinforcing concrete," says Sydney B. Redecker, U. S. Consul stationed at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, in a report to the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"It is said that the mineral fiber has various advantages over steel for strengthening concrete. If experiments now being conducted prove that mineral fiber additions are practicable, it will mean a substantial saving in steel, thereby relieving somewhat the existing shortage of steel.

"One of the chief advantages claimed for the new mineral fiber as a reinforcing agent is its great strength. Other advantages are the fiber's light weight, resistance to water, acids, alkalis, and other chemicals, resistance to rust, rotting, and ignition, elasticity, and great insulating properties against heat and electricity.

"It is pointed out that steel is handicapped as a concrete reinforcing agent because it is a foreign element in the concrete, it has a rupturing effect on concrete, and it increases the total weight of the reinforced concrete. Finally, most of the steel incorporated in concrete is lost when the concrete is scrapped, and there is economic waste.

"Because of its light weight, it would be possible to have lighter-weight columns and other supports in building construction if the new type of concrete were used. It is estimated that about 90 per cent of the reinforced concrete in Germany is used for roofs, columns, and other above-surface supports."

Washington, D. C.—The Alien Property Custodian issued an order June 20 requiring all persons claiming any interest in patents or patent applications now or formerly owned by nationals of designated foreign countries to report their interest, including any license agreement or claims of ownership, on Form APC-2 by August 15, 1942.



Supply Trade

St. Louis, Mo.—The C.C.C. has let contract for 4,000 grain bins to the Bank Building & Equipment Corporation at a cost of \$800,000.—P. J. P.

Allocation Classifications for all industry are defined in Priorities Regulation No. 10, a 51-page pamphlet, by the Division of Industry Operations of the W.P.B.

Kansas City, Mo.—Because of the war emergency, the government has requested the space which we now occupy in the Mutual Bldg., and we are forced to move after June 15. Our new office will be located at 1012 Baltimore Ave.—Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Washington, D. C.—For the benefit of companies which use less than \$5,000 worth of basic metal in a quarter, and are therefore not now required to apply under the Production Requirements Plan, a percentage of the total supply materials will be set aside, and they may obtain their minimum requirements from this reserve by use of the regular priorities procedures which have been in effect up to now. With exceptions, all companies using over \$5,000 worth of metal quarterly are defined as Class I Producers, and are required to file a P.R.P. application not later than June 30, 1942.

Laboratory equipment has fallen under restriction in Limitation Order L-144, issued June 12. The regulations, which will affect 600 manufacturers and 3,000 laboratories, prohibit the sale, delivery, renting, or purchase of laboratory equipment in which any of the following materials are contained: aluminum, chromium, copper, iron, magnesium, molybdenum, nickel, steel tantalum, tin, titanium, any alloy of these metals, rubber, any synthetic rubber, or non-cellulose base synthetic plastics. In order to buy or sell laboratory equipment containing the above materials, a certification must be made by a duly authorized official of the purchasing company of laboratory stating that the equipment will be used only for one of the specified purposes.

East Pittsburgh, Pa.—To keep present facilities in industrial and central station plants at peak production, a new maintenance program stressing fewer, shorter and longer-lasting repairs has recently been set up by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. High-lights of the program are regularly scheduled Westinghouse-customer contacts for the purpose of making necessary inspections, inventories, field service, and repairs. Maintenance sales engineers will be available to help determine renewal parts requirements and to assist in setting up an electric apparatus system whenever conditions warrant. Recommendations on specific electrical problems will be made at the request of users of electrical equipment. To keep the machines running, a schedule will be made of repair work to be done in Westinghouse service plants. This will be arranged to reduce machine outages as much as possible. As part of the new organization, 34 Westinghouse repair plants located at strategic points throughout the country are completely equipped with the necessary facilities and personnel for rebuilding, repairing, and testing Westinghouse products. Backing up the district offices and the repair plants is a closely-allied headquarters group composed of representatives from the various manufacturing divisions, and district engineering and service and repair plant management. The function of this group is to see that the districts are supplied with the necessary information to simplify the job of obtaining new parts, material for repair work and general data on the correct maintenance of apparatus.

Field Seeds

Toledo, O.—Chas. S. Burge of S. W. Flower & Co. is seriously ill in a local hospital.

Howard Lake, Minn.—Northrup, King & Co., of Minneapolis are building a seed corn drying warehouse 250 ft. long.

Lexington, Ky.—The convention of the Official Seed Analysts Ass'n of North America will be held here July 27 to 31.

Boseman, Mont.—Manager G. R. Powers has moved the office and the warehouse stocks of the Montana Seed Co. into the Davis Bldg.

Spokane, Wash.—Plans have been completed for a \$25,000 addition to the warehouse of Spokane Seed Co. at N902 Washington St.—F. K. H.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its summer meeting July 8 at the Pere Marquette Hotel, it is announced by Pres. Lee A. Beebe.

Estherville, Ia.—The store of the Henry Field Seed Co. here has been closed. Nearly one-half of the 19 stores in Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska have been closed.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—The Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n elected the following officers at the recent annual meeting: Pres. Lawrence Robinson; vice pres., Carl Bowden; sec'y E. E. Soderberg.

Minnesota produced 330,000 bus. of sweet clover seed last year, growers retaining 20,000 and selling 310,000 bus. for \$1.132,000. That state was the largest producer. North Dakota produced 42,000 bus., and Montana 12,000 bus.

Fort Madison, Ia.—Lighting struck the plant of the Fort Madison Seed & Feed Co. the evening of June 11, burning out a motor and wiring and setting fire to a seed cleaner on the top floor, which fire was not discovered for 20 minutes. The machine was ruined before firemen put out the blaze.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Tully C. Crabbs, Pres. of the Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., has returned home after a month's stay in the Methodist Hospital at Indianapolis. He's much improved and expects soon to be at his desk with his usual regularity.

Walnut Ridge, Ark.—Sudan grass received by the Lucky Seed & Barter Co., Walnut Ridge, from the Ross-Hicks Grain Co., Fort Worth, Tex., about March 26 was found by the Board to contain an average of from 2 to 4 Johnson grass seeds per pound. The Ross-Hicks Grain Co.'s analysis tags which were attached to each bag showed no noxious weeds per pound. About 350 bags of the 500 have been sold by the Lucky Seed & Barter Co. with these tags attached.—Paul H. Millar, chief inspector Arkansas State Plant Board.

Tax on Iowa Seed Corn Growers

Growers of seed corn in Iowa will have to pay an additional property tax this year as a result of an opinion handed down by the attorney general's office.

The opinion, written by John Mulroney, assistant attorney general assigned to the tax

commission, held that seed corn is not exempt from the property tax.

Previously farmers have been exempt. "We believe," the opinion said, "that the legislature meant the ordinary and common definition of agricultural produce. Seed corn is not for consumption by man or animal and, therefore, cannot be classified as agricultural produce."

New Oat Strains Outyield Columbia and Fort

Several new higher yielding strains of oats have been on trial again this season. One, known as Illinois 30-2088, selected at the Illinois Exp. Station out of a cross of Fulghum Kherson gives larger yields than Columbia in both nursery and field-plot trials. Further purification and testing of this selection is being done by C. M. Woodworth and O. T. Bonnett, Plant Genetics.

Selections from a cross of Victoria Richland obtained from T. R. Stanton, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and grown co-operatively for the purpose of selecting those strains best adapted to Illinois conditions, were included in the nursery yield trials for the first time this year. These strains are resistant to stem rust, leaf rust, and smuts. During 1937, when leaf and stem rusts of oats were present in the experimental plots, the superiority of these strains was quite marked. The best Victoria Richland selections yielded at the rate of 64.2 bus. an acre; yields of Columbia and Fort under these conditions were 44.8 and 42 bus. an acre respectively. The new strains thus yielded 43.3 per cent more than Columbia and 52.8 per cent more than Fort in the presence of these diseases.

The chief objections to the new strains were later maturity than that which has proved best for Illinois conditions and stiff, heavy straw, which was hard to cure in the shock.

Seeds Not Under Price Ceilings

The O.P.A. has announced that "All seeds, flowers and bulbs have been excluded from the regulation by the new amendment as raw and unprocessed agricultural commodities, as long as they maintain their original identity without being processed further into products commonly designated by other names.

"The amendment with relation to drying causes most seeds to be excluded from the General Maximum Price Regulation. Some seeds that are further processed by fumigation or otherwise would thus be left in the Regulation, if no further change were made. As such further processes are not expensive, a likely result of controlling the price of the processed seeds would be to discourage the processing. This would seem to be an undesirable result, so all seeds have been excluded from the Regulation by the present amendment.

"Imported commodities are not within the protection of section 3 of the Act, because Congress was naturally not endeavoring to make special provision for the interests of foreign producers. The Administrator is accordingly authorized to take such action with reference to foreign agricultural commodities as may ef-

fectuate the purposes of the Act and be fair and equitable. The definition of drying in section 20 L of the General Maximum Price Regulation caused various dried imported agricultural commodities to come within the terms of that regulation. The Administrator is presently advised that it would effectuate the purposes of the Act and be fair and equitable to retain the existing price control over such commodities. Accordingly section 9 (a) 1 has been amended so to provide."

Grain Varieties for Western Canada

By L. H. NEWMAN, Dominion Cerealist

The varieties of grain found, by careful tests, to be most suitable for individual provinces throughout the Dominion naturally must differ considerably. Divergences in soil and climatic conditions and in the incidence of disease all play a part in determining the varieties which are best suited to a given locality. In the present article no attempt is made to indicate the varieties which have been found to do best within any small crop district or zone. This is left largely to the experimental stations or Seed Board within each province. For this reason growers are urged to consult these bodies before changing from the variety that they happen to be growing. Among the varieties discussed are a number of new ones which appear to merit serious consideration. Undoubtedly, Canadian plant breeders have been fortunate in recent years in bringing into existence a number of new types which have proven singularly well adapted to certain localities. Farmers would be well advised to make further inquiry regarding them.

In Alberta, Red Bobs, Thatcher, Marquis and Regent constitute the first group, with Redwing occupying a secondary position. Garnet may still be considered in areas particularly subject to early frost and where wheat is fed to livestock. Of the many oat varieties tested, Victory, Eagle and Legacy have the best general record. Earlier varieties, such as Gopher and Alaska, have done well in some sections where earliness is a special asset. Among the new varieties Ajax is attracting attention. As for barley, Alberta continues to find Newal one of the best, with O.A.C. 21, Trebi and Plush close contenders. In the Peace River district Olli is highly commended. In field peas, Chancellor and Early Blue hold the spotlight; as do Redwing and Bison among the flax varieties.

In Saskatchewan, much consideration has been given to the matter of zoning into varietal districts and these should be carefully consulted. Spring wheat varieties recommended are: Thatcher, Marquis, Reliance, Apex, Regent and Renown. Among the oat varieties, Banner, Victory, Vanguard and Gopher are being recommended, with Ajax and Valor contending for a place in certain districts and the barley varieties Regal, O.A.C. 21, Plush, Prospect, Rex and Newal are all on the recommended list in this province. The recommended varieties of seed flax include Royal, Bison and Redwing.

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Corn Hybrids Resistant to Borer

L. L. Huber, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, reports that:

It is obvious, as one understands the relationship of the borer to its environment, that control increasingly becomes a matter of individual effort.

He says: We have discussed two methods of approach. The first choice is to grow corn hybrids. There can be no doubt that if only open-pollinated varieties had been available for planting, there would have been damage in parts of Ohio during the past 2 or 3 years probably as severe as occurred in Ontario nearly 20 years ago. From the standpoint of borer control, it is indeed fortunate that hybrids became available for general farm use. In the area where the borer is most abundant, more than 75 per cent of the corn grown is hybrid. It is, of course, also true that the advent of the borer accelerated the use of hybrids.

The second major choice, supplementary to the first, is, if and where necessary, to adjust the planting date. Where an adapted or less susceptible hybrid is used, the extent of the adjustment in most instances will amount to no more than an avoidance of abnormally early planting on the highly productive darker soils. Such soils are generally those that are well drained and expertly managed. Almost invariably in Ohio and elsewhere, we find the greatest damage done to corn planted in fields where corn follows alfalfa or sweet clover and where a normal yield would be 100 bushels or more of corn per acre.

There are now available a number of hybrids adapted to the corn borer area. From the standpoint of borer control, some of them are more desirable than others. Producers who are acquainted with the specific needs of the consumer are, or should be, in position to render effective assistance in the choice of the proper hybrid for growers who have experienced corn borer losses.

Books Received

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES for 1941 is replete as usual with data on vital statistics, banking and finance, wages, hours of labor, public roads, transportation, farm production, manufacturers and construction, its 976 indexed pages forming a valuable reference for economists, statisticians and sales promoters. Prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce. Price, \$1.50, buckram.

WEEDS is a standard authoritative book, dealing with the identification and control of 500 weeds, and has been thru three editions since it was published six years ago. Keys, full descriptions and illustrations of whole plant and detail of root, seed, branch, flower and fruit are provided for identification. Other types of information included are: common and botanical names; source and dissemination; type (perennial, annual or biennial); whether poisonous or harmful to stock; how propagated; geographic range; location and soil preferred; and specific directions for control.—By W. C. Muenscher, professor of botany Cornell University. Cloth, 579 pages, illustrated and indexed; price, \$4.50; the Macmillan Co., New York.

TESTING EQUIPMENT, for Grain, Seeds and other Products is fully described and illustrated in the new catalog of the Seedburo Equipment Co., for the first time listing everything needed in the grain inspection laboratory, and many accessories such as germinators, car movers, insecticides and the radio clock that automatically turns the radio on and off for the market quotations. Among the new items being shown are: combination deep-bin probe and thermometer, the new improved Sho-Gro Germinator, an inexpensive bag-holder, a low priced inter-communication system. Instructions for the operation of many pieces of equipment are published in this 80-page Catalog 142, which is sent to readers of the Journal on application to the Seedburo Equipment Co., 223 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Maintenance Check Chart for Electrical Apparatus

To reduce repair time of electrical apparatus for industrial and central station use, a maintenance check chart has been released by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Scope of the chart covers motors, controls, arresters, wiring fuses, and transformers as listed below.

Motors

Keep windings, ventilating ducts, commutators and brush rigging clean. In dusty locations, blow out weekly; under severe conditions, daily. Do not use air pressure higher than 50 lbs.

Lubricate regularly, carefully. Follow manufacturer's instructions. Oil daily those motors that require it. Schedule definite oiling dates for the others. In dusty or damp locations, drain oil once a month and renew. Do not over-lubricate. It wastes oil, gets in windings and deteriorates insulation.

Examine Bearings. Check daily on heavily used motors; once a week on others. Check oil ring. Feel for high temperatures. Check for excessive end play.

Check Air Gap between the rotor and the stator. Check weekly on motors that operate with excessive belt tension; others, once a month. Differences in width of gap indicate bearing wear which, once started, accelerates rapidly.

Inspect brushes and commutators. Check daily on those motors in severe service; others once a week. Keep commutators smooth, with brushes seated perfectly. On carbon brushes use correct grade to prevent excessive commutator wear and control arcing.

Inspect all exposed motor leads. Check weekly, keep connections tight, free from oil and moisture, well insulated and protected.

Inspect ground connections. Check weekly, keep tight in a good condition. These are important to safety of employees and, in some cases, of current protective devices.

Includes Magnetic Switches, Air and Oil Circuit Breakers, Controllers, Compensators, etc.

Control Equipment

Keep control equipment clean. Once a week, clean and blow out dirt and dust from starting switches, compensators and air circuit breakers. Under unusually clean conditions, clean out quarterly or semi-annually. Keep dirt and dust off high voltage bushings and terminals.

Keep contacts smooth. Inspect heavily used equipment weekly, others once a month. File burned contacts smooth or replace. Do not lubricate contact surfaces.

Replace worn parts. Under severe conditions examine all equipment monthly and replace all worn or burned parts; under normal conditions, semiannually. Keep adjustments correct.

Keep electrical and mechanical connections tight. Once a week inspect parts that vibrate. Look for loose connections, missing or loose nuts, and broken mechanical parts.

Keep oil at proper level and in good condition. Under severe conditions or in dirty or damp locations, make a monthly check of oil condition and oil level. Replace dirty or gummy oil. Keep level up to indicator.

Check overload devices. Circuit breaker tripping points should be checked monthly. Replace dashpot oil if thick and gummy. Keep orifices in plunger clear. Keep leather bellows soft and pliable with neat's-foot oil. Be sure that heater coils for thermal overload relays are the correct size. Check overload relay settings every six months.

Lightning Arresters

Maintain ground connections. Inspect in early spring before the start of the lightning season. Check the condition and resistance of ground connections. Resistance should not be over 5 ohms. A buried water main provides good ground. Never run ground wire through iron or steel pipe unless wire and pipe are bound together.

Wiring

Keep wiring in safe condition. Examine monthly where vibration exists. Keep lock nuts and bushings tight on conduit, cables and other raceways. Protect wire from oil and water. Keep open wiring tight, insulated and safe from mechanical injury. Inspect all wiring once a year.

Check extensions and drop cords. Examine every three months where use is heavy. Check closely where wire enters socket, plug, switch, etc. Replace or repair excess wear promptly. Keep drop cords away from nails, metal hooks, etc. Keep lamp guards in place.

Keep switch, junction, fuse and panel boxes clean and tightly covered. In dusty locations clean out weekly. Keep covers and unused "knockout" plugs in place. Inspect monthly.

Fuses

Check size. Twice a year inspect all fuses to determine that circuits are not overfused.

Keep fuse clips clean and tight. Check connections to prevent overheating and breakdown.

Maintain refillable type fuses. Replace charred casings. Keep fuse assembly tight. Refill with links at the same rating as the casing.

Keep fuse and switch cabinets tight. Prevent escaping sparks when fuses blow by plugging unused knockouts. Always keep doors tightly closed and secured.

Transformers

Keep oil in good condition. Test annually to determine dielectric strength. If less than 18 kilovolts in standard tester, recondition oil.

Maintain oil and proper level. Check oil level every three months. Replace leakage and evaporation loss promptly.

Prevent excessive temperatures. Test operating temperatures of fully loaded transformer once a month. Temperature should never exceed 90° C.

A pasteboard maintenance check chart 16½x 21½ inches, covering the foregoing, for posting on plant bulletin boards is available upon request to Department 7 N Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Need for Grain Storage

New restrictions on the shipment of grain to terminal warehouses prompted the U. S. Department of Agriculture to reiterate the need for farmers to provide more storage space on their own farms. Because of the congestion of terminal warehouse facilities, the Association of American Railroads recently placed an embargo, except by permit, on grain being shipped to any market for storage. Only if it is shown that space for the grain actually is available at the intended destination will be the railroads accept the shipment.

In view of this storage situation, farmers who need additional farm storage construction are urged to arrange for it without delay. Only materials for the construction of wooden bins will be available.

The action of the railroad association was taken upon the recommendation of the grain storage committees which have been organized at all principal markets to help handle the warehousing problem. The committees consist of representatives of the milling and grain trade, country and terminal elevator operators, railroads, and the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and the Commodity Credit Corporation. Sixteen committees have been formed to date.

In order to ship grain under the embargo, shippers must give written evidence that the space is available at the destination and that cars will be unloaded promptly.

For the time being, shippers of cash grain will be granted billing provided they certify that the shipment billed "has been sold or is intended for sale and not for storage."

A Wheat planting allotment of 55,000,000 acres for next year was announced June 17 by Sec'y of Agriculture Claude Wickard. Voluntary reductions are expected to cut this to 40,000,000 acres.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Fumigation a Good Cure for Weevil

By Dr. E. G. KELLY, entomologist Kansas State College

Wheat that is stored for more than one year is exposed to several kinds of insects. Those that are found most frequent in the terminal elevators are the rice weevil, the granary weevil, the lesser grain borer, the bran bug, and less often the cadelle, Indian meal moth, and Angoumois grain moth. All of these are found in the country elevators and on the farms. Often the cadelle causes much damage to grain stored in wooden bins on the farms.

The grain that has been stored in local elevators, in the box car, or on the farm for one year should be carefully examined for weevil, and before it is allowed to be dumped into the terminal elevator, it should be declared "free from weevil."

Insects in stored grain are not active when the temperature of the grain is 50 degrees or lower and they do not ordinarily become active until the grain reaches a temperature of 65 degrees. Grain stored in bins where the temperature remains below 50 degrees will not become further infested, and if we had storage with that temperature thruout the summer there would be no damage done. The elevator that is equipped with enough space to move wheat from one bin to another during the very cold weather in the winter can stop insect heating or other heating and thus prevent further damage and further increase of weevil. But when the temperature gets up to 65 degrees, then grain should be treated in another way.

Changing wheat from one bin to another during a cold spell is very good, but one must remember that the grain of wheat does not change temperature rapidly. If the weather is very cold, say down to zero, the rain would chill thru while being moved from one bin to another, but if the temperature is only 50 degrees, there would be little change made in the temperature of the grain during the process of moving from one bin to another.

An air temperature of 180 degrees F. is considered the maximum allowable for heating and drying wheat without injury to the milling and baking qualities. Tests have shown that wheat, rye, and oats can be heated to 120 degrees, 140 degrees, and 160 degrees F. without injury to germination. Many of the mills in Kansas are fitted for heating, and the heating is done very successfully at temperatures ranging from 120 to 150 degrees F. 4 to 6 hours without injury to milling and baking.

The cyanide and other crystalline fumigants may well be introduced into the stream of grain as it is poured into the bin so that it will be thoroly distributed.

With the volatile liquid fumigants it is best to apply to the well filled bin, placing the liquid in containers which may be upset into the grain and allowed to pour from the upset jug at a slow rate. These jugs should be placed in correct distribution so that the liquid will be equally distributed. The gases of such liquid fumigants are heavier than the air and will sink to the bottom of the bin. The air and the grain must have the right temperature to be effective. The temperature of the grain should be at least 65 degrees, and 70 degrees to 80 degrees will be much better. If the temperature of the grain is 70 degrees, then we can be assured that the air temperature would be above that. The cause for many failures in fumigation is the application of the material when the grain is below 65 degrees. Probably the greatest cause for failure in fumigation is the insufficient amount of material used. There is no use to fumigate grain at all unless the concentration of the deadly gas is enough to kill the insects. The different materials require different amounts per unit and those amounts will be given later.

ALL FUMIGANTS ARE DANGEROUS TO MAN—In using fumigants the operator

should realize the danger, and he should know that any fumigant that will kill insects can kill him just as well. No one should be allowed to handle fumigants alone. Always have someone with you. Gas masks are made for special gases. If you get one, get it for the specific gas with which you are working. Remember the temperature should be 70 degrees or more.

Clean out all grain bins before storing wheat. Use hydrated lime liberally on the floor as soon as empty and sweep it out before filling with the new crop.

If the wooden bins have cracks in the floors or walls, paste good wrapping paper over the cracks as you might need to fumigate and the paper will hold the gas very well.

DO NOT WASH the floor or walls with kerosene, creosote, or other oils. The oil odors will be taken up by the grain and that will lower the grade of the wheat.

DO NOT SPRAY infested grain nor flour with oil sprays. When the beetles and moths appear on the grain in the bins, **DO NOT SPRAY THEM** with oil sprays such as fly sprays.

All fumigation must be done while the grain in the bin is above 70 degrees Fahrenheit, preferably in August or September.

CARBON DISULPHIDE is the best and most effective material to use in fumigating grain on the farm. It cannot be used in any kind of storage tanks situated near railroads or highways. For best results the bin should be tight—metal bins are usually tight, some of the wooden bins may need paper pasted over the cracks. Holes in the bottom or in the walls will allow the gas to escape rapidly. In tight bins, use not less than three gallons for 1,000 bus.—in most cases four gallons will be better.

The best way to apply carbon disulphide or other fumigants, the gas of which is heavier than air, is as follows: Get the amount of material needed for the amount of grain in the bin; for example, three gallons of carbon disulphide for 1,000 bus. Put the carbon disulphide liquid in three one-gallon glass jugs, stopper well and tight, place the jugs on the top surface of the wheat so they will be evenly distributed. Then take three bran sacks, shove one of them into the wheat beside each jug as deeply as the

arm will permit, then level off the wheat over the sack. This sack will permit the liquid carbon disulphide to run out into the wheat slowly and change to the deadly gas. When the sacks are arranged, go to each jug and make the cork free; then go to the jug farthest from the entrance, remove the cork and upset it over the sack; press the inverted jug into the wheat so as to be certain that it will not fall on its side. As quickly as possible upset the other two jugs and get out. Have someone present to watch you do the job.

DO NOT: a. Light a cigar, cigarette, nor pipe within 100 feet of the tank; b. Leave a tractor or automobile in the runway if it is to be used within 48 hours; c. Turn on an electric switch in or near the grain bin; d. Apply carbon disulphide with a sprinkling can; e. Apply carbon disulphide with any kind of spraying apparatus.

WEEVILCIDE, a mixture of carbon disulphide, carbon tetrachloride, and sulphur dioxide, gives very good results used at the rate of six gallons—for 1,000 bushels of grain. The carbon tetrachloride is often used as a fire extinguishing agent. This material may be used in small elevators and other storage tanks situated near railroads and roadsides. Apply as described previously.

ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE - CARBON TETRACHLORIDE MIXTURE: Very good results may be obtained with this fumigant used at the rate of six gallons for 1,000 bushels of grain. Apply as previously described. This material has several trade names.

CHLOROPICRIN, better known as "tear gas," is effective when used at the rate of six pounds to 1,000 bushels of grain. In applying this material, one must be equipped with a gas mask.

A good wall and floor washing material may be made by mixing nine parts of ethylene dichloride with one part of pyrethrum extract. Mix well and apply to infested boards with a brush—the boards must be saturated to get a good kill of the bugs. This is a good wash for the Cadelle larva in the side walls.

Feed Man, to burocrat: "You are putting me out of business. I can't get a 75% return load at the farm."

Burocrat: "Just leave your truck at the farm until the farmer wants to ship his hogs next winter."



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Grain Carriers

Grain and grain products were loaded into 34,686 cars during the week ending June 13, against 37,006 during the like week of 1941, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Cars of grain for export unloaded in May at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports totaled 3,073 cars compared with 5,290 cars in May last year. This traffic is being handled with no serious congestion, due to the continued cooperation of all concerned, particularly the steamship lines, exporters and shippers.

Wichita, Kan.—A hearing will be held here July 10 by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the cancellation of transit in Kansas on Texas grain milled there and reshipped to Texas, desired by the Santa Fe and opposed by the Hunter Milling Co., of Wellington, on whose protest the cancellation was suspended for six months from June 15, the date that it was to have been effective. The cancellation would have increased many rates 3 cents per 100 lbs.

Washington, D. C.—The Railroad Yardmasters of North America, altho a labor organization, is working hard for the enactment of H.R. 6777, a bill declaring illegal strikes arising out of or in connection with any labor dispute, whether or not attributable to unfair labor practices of an employer, except those occurring after the lapse of sixty days from the time the dispute arose and an agreement secured that settlement of the issues raised in such dispute will be retroactive to the date the dispute arose.

St. Louis, Mo.—The mass meeting of millers here decided to send a special committee to Washington to obtain a modification of the O.D.T. regulation on trucking. The provisions for 75 per cent return load and on circuitous routing are objected to. It was unanimously voted to ask the O.D.T. to eliminate the mandatory 75 per cent haul provision; and to substitute an order that all mill trucks be loaded to 100 per cent capacity either on the outgoing or return trip. O.D.T. to require mill trucks to decrease the miles per ton 25 per cent as compared with last year, or to reduce mileage 33½ per cent as compared with last year.

Iowa Organized to Comply with O.D.T. Order 501

We have labored hard and long in an attempt to bring about the organization of the proper machinery for compliance with O.D.T. Order 501. With the help of some of the local stalwarts who gave liberally of their time and ideas, we are able to complete organization of a permanent committee representing the Iowa Grain, Feed & Seed Truck Pool.

A permanent committee consisting of three men from each of the nine districts, two from the grain and feed industry, one from the seed industry, compose a committee of twenty-seven whose job it will be to function for and in behalf of the industries mentioned to bring about complete plans for compliance. It is our desire to go further than mere compliance with the order.

Realizing full well the shortage of rubber and transportation equipment, we must, above all, conserve every pound mile of transportation facilities in our control.

It has been decided that a membership fee of \$5 is necessary and the money thus accumulated will be expended for the purpose of setting up an office, buying the necessary supplies, etc., to carry on the work which is being temporarily financed by the Assn. Applications for membership will be distributed later.—Gradon Swanson, sec'y Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

No Permit Necessary on Free Grain to Chicago

At the present time no permit is necessary on free grain such as grain purchased to arrive or consignment from any area to Chicago.

Grain for storage will require a permit, effective June 25, it was decided by the Chicago Grain Storage Committee of which Wm. C. Engel is chairman.

Permits to ship grain to Chicago for storage will be issued thru elevators or industries having room, as approved by a permit division composed of J. S. Brown, manager of the transportation department of the Board of Trade, M. L. Vehon, Jas. E. Skidmore, E. J. Kazmarek and W. H. McDonald.

To facilitate the prompt issuing of these permits when and if room is available the following procedure is planned:

Application should be made by the shipper thru his Chicago representative who in turn will endeavor to locate room from various elevators who will then issue to him a permit to be approved by the chairman of the committee.

This permit should show the kind of grain, its grade and its condition; also variety.

Each permit will be for a car of a maximum number of pounds.

Accompanying the permit will be a postal card for the shipper immediately to mail to the permit division when car is billed out and car must be shipped within time specified on the permit and unless cards are returned promptly, when shipped, the permit will automatically expire with the date shown on the permit.

If for any special reason such as grain going out of condition, bursting elevator bins, break-down in machinery, or for any other cause where immediate handling is necessary, such information should immediately be given, so that the permit committee can have such conditions investigated and preference given to such grain.

At a date to be announced later all grain, including soybeans and flaxseed, shipped to the Chicago market, whether sold to arrive or for sale, from all points on, west or south of the Missouri River, including Missouri Valley, Council Bluffs, and Sioux City, Ia.; likewise grain, including soybeans and flaxseed, from Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, Minn.; Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Superior, Wis.; St. Louis and East St. Louis, may be embargoed and may be accepted only subject to permit approved by the permit division of the Chicago Grain Storage Committee.

Blank forms for permits are being printed and soon will be available to all shippers.

It is the purpose of the Grain Storage Committee to keep Chicago an open market for free grain as long as storage room and facilities are available. But, restricted areas will be subject to permit system when, in the judgment of the Committee, such areas might create or tend to create a temporary or a permanent congestion

in the market that would deprive those in the regular area from obtaining space in this market.

O.D.T. Guarding Against Congestion

From each channel and zone, embracing all the major railroads, daily reports are received in the Office of Defense Transportation. These reports show in detail the number of cars moved into and out of each terminal, the number of cars loaded on any individual line, those received from connecting lines, and those delivered to connecting lines. The figures are broken down into loaded cars and empties. Also shown is the number of cars "on hand" or held over on a division.

These figures pour into the O.D.T. teletype room where cards are punched in code. The cards, fed thru the machine, are decoded into a readable report which forms a running day-to-day record. The record is reviewed by regional analysts, all trained railroad men, each familiar with the region assigned to him. The analysts, by checking receipts against deliveries, can immediately detect the overload of any one division, terminal or gateway.

Freight cars received by railroads in port terminals are reported by railroad initial, car number, contents and disposition, to the regional office of the O.D.T. There cards are punched in code and the code is transmitted to O.D.T.'s Washington headquarters by teletype.

During May and early June, Mr. Eastman said, only one railway system showed a general tightening up all along its line. In general, freight tonnage during May and early June moved freely thru the country's yards and terminals.

Co-operation of the Association of American Railroads and the individual railroads, Mr. Eastman points out, has facilitated the operation of both traffic channel and port control and has made mandatory orders unnecessary.

The Oregon Public Utilities Commission has issued an order paving the way for feed dealers to pool their deliveries.

Washington, D. C.—National plans for conservation of truck transportation have been announced by Commissioner John L. Rogers, Director of the Division of Motor Transport, Office of Defense Transportation, following director Eastman's order. The plan will affect the lives and business of every owner and driver of the 5,000,000 motor trucks and the vast army of mechanics, garages, dealers and manufacturers who supply and service those trucks. Entirely voluntary in its conception, the plan calls for the co-operation of all persons and firms who own, service or supply rubber-tired transportation, and leaves the implementation of the plan to the manufacturing and sales organizations who know the trucking industry and its problems.

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by

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Feedstuffs

Brewers Dried Grains production during May amounted to 14,600 tons, against 11,600 tons during May, 1941, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

San Francisco, Cal.—A meeting of producers of fish liver oil was called for June 22 by Administrator Leon Henderson to discuss prices of vitamin A oils.

Washington, D. C.—Bran, mill run and shorts are covered by the general maximum price regulation, both at the manufacturer's and the feed store levels. All screenings are under the regulation.—O.P.A.

Evansville, Ind.—The demand for millfeed is holding up well in spite of the fact that recent rains have brought out the pastures in great shape. Many of the farmers are fattening both cattle and hogs for market.—W.B.C.

Ames, Ia.—Economists at Iowa State College state that unless farmers feed at least 25,000,000 bus. of wheat to livestock each month they will be unable to produce enough meat products next year to provide for the armed forces, lend-lease and civilian consumption.

Augusta, Ga.—L. C. Brown, Macon, Ga., was elected president of the Georgia Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at the second annual convention held here recently. Other officers chosen were: R. Salter, Macon, treas., and Tom Hill, Atlanta, sec'y; G. H. Schoen and Grant Card, both of Atlanta, were named directors.

Distillers Dried Grains production during May totaled 32,200 tons, against 17,300 tons in May, 1941, as reported by the U. S. D. A. In August, 1940, production was only 9,700 tons, and in August, 1941, 13,900 tons. The sharply increased production this spring is caused by demand for alcohol for war needs. At the present rate the output for 1942 may reach 400,000 tons.

Carotene Content of Alfalfa

A co-operative effort was initiated on April 1, 1940, which included the Division of Plant Industry under the supervision of Stanley E. Laybourne, The College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, and the various manufacturers and dealers of alfalfa meals to supplement protein, fat and fiber analysis with microscopic examination and pro-vitamin A determinations.

During 1939, 1940 and 1941 some 800 samples of alfalfa meals were collected from manufacturers and dealers of such products. Twenty-two dehydrators co-operated with the Division of Plant Industry laboratory in submitting all data regarding time of cutting, quality of hay, type soil where grown, methods of dehydration and the various storage conditions.

Dr. A. Ward Creswell, analyst in charge, Plant Industry Laboratory, Ohio Department of Agriculture, recently reported on this three years' investigation of carotene content or pro-vitamin A in alfalfa meals. He said:

The correlation of microscopic examination and pro-vitamin A analysis, particularly with regard to color and possible presence of other hays, were reported on all alfalfa meals. The climatic conditions during 1940 and 1941 were factors in actual carotene content. Such content is most noticeable for the wet season of 1940 and the dry season of 1941. The alfalfa meals manufactured during the last year show a distinct improvement over 1940 for quality products.

In this report space will allow only the average carotene content during 1940-41. We also desire to include the high and low content on each type meal.

		Carotene Content	
		High	Low
1940	Average		
20%	221 ppm	373 ppm	102.5 ppm
17%	109 ppm	182 ppm	33.0 ppm
13%	66 ppm	151 ppm	6.7 ppm
1941			
20%	219 ppm	335 ppm	140.0 ppm
17%	179 ppm	297 ppm	115.0 ppm
13%	126 ppm	160 ppm	85.0 ppm

The correlation of protein, fiber, pro-vitamin A content and data submitted by manufacturers of alfalfa meals indicates the uniformity of 17 per cent alfalfa meals.

Eliminate Unnecessary Operations

Ed Durr of Petaluma, Cal., suggests that since labor and materials are serious problems all feed manufacturers should try to eliminate unnecessary demand on these cost factors, including machine operations. He mentioned his own plant where he could see the possibility of eliminating several grades or sizes of cracked grains, such as corn.

Where we crack and break wheat, milo, white Egyptian, kafir, etc., it is likely that firms might investigate if it were possible to eliminate the cracking process and stock only broken grains. In doing this we would save considerable labor due to change of screens, sorting and stenciling sacks, keeping stocks separate, etc., and then also there would probably be a little saving in screens.

Any possible saving in labor, machine operation, material waste, up-keep and repair is deserving of much thought and study.

Future of Dog Feed Business

Frank R. Wharton of the Quaker Oats Co., chairman of the dog feed division of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, at a meeting of the division at French Lick, Ind., said there is still a substantial amount of canned feed in store. There is probably a 60- to 90-day supply, but by that time the canned feed should be off the market.

Several meetings of the committee have been held. They recognize the public will have to be educated as to the use and value of dry dog feed. In the past this has been usually used by kennels but not by the individual dog owner.

One of the problems of this educational campaign will be to raise the necessary money, and it must be an industry program.

"Every one knows that the success of kennels has been due to the use of dry dog feed, and not the wet."

He said there has been some change in the attitude of Washington officials. Some have considered the dog feed industry nonessential and others have held opinions that were not favorable. This industry is now in the hands of the food conservation group, which appears more friendly, he said.

There are 15,000,000 dogs in the country, and it is estimated that each dog consumes an average of 300 lbs. of food a year. It is estimated that 1,250,000,000 lbs. of commercial dog feed was consumed. Ingredients used represent largely residue ingredients. He pointed out that there has been an increased demand for dogs from wives and mothers of men in the armed forces.

During his visits in Washington he had been asked numerous questions about ingredients

used, type of packaging, kind and condition of machinery. The dog feed industry will have to give a complete report to the government, and will have to co-operate fully, he said.

Mr. Wharton thought the dog feed industry would be able to continue, especially if it does not use any essential ingredients. He asked those present to furnish all necessary data to secretary of the committee, E. P. MacNicol.

Importance of War-Time Feed Inspection

By P. B. CURTIS, pres. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, before American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

I bring to you personal greetings and special greetings from the members of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials. The friendly and cordial relationship existing between the two associations is traditional and mutual. May I express the hope that our respective associations may continue their happy relations thru the years to come. However, I have a conviction that in the years immediately ahead, we as members of these associations, shall need to make a greater effort than has been made heretofore to bring about closer co-operation between and within our groups.

The Association of American Feed Control Officials in its last official publication lists one hundred and sixty-two official definitions for feed ingredients. Forty-four tentative definitions and seven definitions for future discussion are also included. These definitions cover practically all of the ingredients used in commercial mixed feeds and were adopted so that uniformity may be achieved in the registrations of feed and so that the purchasers may know the nature of each ingredient. Many of the definitions contain important physical and chemical standards of various sorts.

As long as good quality ingredients are used and the analysis and ingredients of a feed are truthfully stated on proper labels prescribed by law, the manufacturer of such feed has no reason to fear inspection of his product. On the other hand, if poor quality ingredients are used and the analysis and ingredients are falsified, the manufacturer has reason to worry and should expect to pay the price of neglect or misrepresentations.

ADVERTISED CLAIMS—In this connection the question is often asked—"How much attention should feed control officials give to advertisement claims or representations?" My answer to this question is that the feed control official can render a real service to the purchasers and competing manufacturers by checking such claims whenever possible.

Advertisements bearing exaggerated claims and misstatements oftentimes influence a consumer into buying an expensive product unsuited for his needs. When this happens the office of the feed control official is usually the first place to which the consumer applies for information and help. While he may have used poor judgment in selecting such feed he, nevertheless, deserves some consideration and protection. Your feed business will prosper only as you are able to diagnose the needs of your customers and to convince your farmer and feeder friends of the wisdom and economy of feeding the proper feed of good and dependable quality.

GUARANTIES—I do not believe that it would be practical to do away with the present requirements of state laws in regard to guaranties of protein, fat, crude fiber and ingredients and to permit claims of all kinds to be made by manufacturers. Instead of simplifying the matter of control, I am of the opinion that the situation would become more complex and unwieldy, especially for the feed control official, whose duty it would be to substantiate such claims.

I must admit that in general, the present standard requirements give a much better idea of the value of individual feed ingredients than they do of mixed feeds containing a large number of different ingredients. I also realize that if Indiana is representative of other states, that feed ingredients, exclusive of whole and ground individual grains, now comprise only about 40 per cent of the total tonnage of feeds compared to 75 per cent in 1914.

However, we need some basic requirements and the present scheme of guaranties, altho quite old, is the best system that has been found to check the relative value and make up of feeds on a large scale inspection. These basic requirements must be supplemented from time to time with additional requirements in order to take care of important discoveries in the field of animal and poultry nutrition. This has been done in the case of certain mineral elements and vitamins where methods of analysis have been developed sufficiently so that they can be used successfully in feed control work. For example, some feed control laboratories are now conducting tests for fluorine in mineral feeds, vitamin A in fish oils, vitamin D in fish oil and other vitamin D supplements, carotene in alfalfa products and feeds to which carotene is added and riboflavin in riboflavin supplements. These analyses and many others of similar nature are valuable aids in regulatory work.

PERFORMANCE V. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS—Quite frequently we are told that the performance of a mixed feed is of greater significance than the chemical analysis of such feed. If this is true it would seem that the ideal way to test the feeding value of a mixed feed would be to conduct actual feeding trials, using the type of livestock for which the feed was prepared. Chick starting and broiler rations can be tested in this way and the gains in weight or gains in weight per unit weight of feed consumed recorded. For the past two years a few growth tests of this kind have been made in our state control laboratory.

In the first experiment twenty different starting rations were tested and the correlation coefficient was 0.55. The following year thirty samples were tested and a correlation of 0.68 was found. In this test the correlation between the grams of feed consumed per gram gain in weight of the chicks and the protein content of the feeds was—0.55. In other words, less feed of higher protein content was required to produce the same gain in weight.

Of course, all of us recognize the fact that ingredients can be mixed in a chick starting ration in proportions to give a high protein content and yet the feed may not give a satisfactory

growth response. Nevertheless, those of you who are statistically minded know that a correlation coefficient of 0.6 cannot be ignored.

Exemption of Alfalfa Meals from Maximum Price Regulation

H. C. Eales, manager of the Poultry Department of the Poultry Producers of Central California, at San Francisco, has taken up with I. J. Strommes, sec'y of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, the matter of requesting the Office of Price Administration to exempt alfalfa meals, including sun-dried and dehydrated, from the maximum price regulation. He says:

"I believe thru the proper presentation, our alfalfa members can get some relief from the restrictions. The price of practically all alfalfa meal which was offered in March was based on old crop hay on which the cost of producing was fully \$8-10 per ton less than the new 1942 crop.

"We have already made a request for the exemption of dehydrated alfalfa meal, but I believe it would be advisable for our Association, representing the industry, to ask for the exemption rather than each individual going after it."

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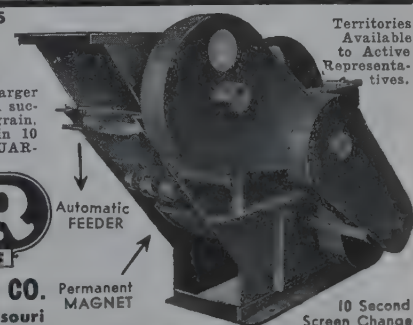
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Effect of War on Poultry Feeds

By HARRY W. TITUS, Bureau of Animal Industry U.S.D.A., before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

Importations of bone meal from Czechoslovakia and of cod-liver oil from Norway and England stopped. Our Government bought large quantities of dried skim milk and serious thought was given to the possibility of reserving all suitable supplies of this product for use as human food. As a result the price of dried skim milk soared.

Importations of fish meal from Japan increased for a time, then decreased, and finally—after the attack on Pearl Harbor—stopped. Next in turn, importations of meat scrap, liver meal, and bone meal from South America dropped greatly in volume and almost ceased. Finally, our domestic production of fish meal became greatly curtailed.

SHORTAGE OF ALFALFA MEAL—Last year's production of high-grade alfalfa leaf meal turned out to be insufficient to meet the demand, which was greatly increased by the new production goals for poultry, and as a result, lower grades had to be used.

Appreciable quantities of corn that had been stored for a year or more and hence had a low vitamin-A potency got into the channels of the feed trade.

Early this year feed wheat was released at prices that in many sections were lower than those of corn.

VITAMIN D SOURCES—"D"-activated animal sterol is not a partial solution of the problem of finding a source of vitamin D for use in mixed feeds for poultry; it is a complete solution. Some feed manufacturers have been hesitant about giving this product full acceptance and have used it to supply only about one-half

the vitamin D in their feed mixtures. However, there need not be any hesitancy about using it as the sole source of vitamin D.

Experiments conducted at several of the State experiment stations, at the Beltsville (Md.) Research Center, and in the laboratories of several feed manufacturers have shown that the vitamin D in "D" activated animal sterol is equal, unit for unit, to that in cod-liver oil in the feeding of poultry. Moreover, as many of you know, this product has been widely used during the last two years in fortifying vitamin-A-and-D feeding oils with vitamin D.

When, in February, the announcement was made that after Apr. 10 only a limited quantity of vitamin A from fish oil and fish-liver oil could be used in mixed feeds, the feed industry was greatly concerned. Some manufacturers had contracted for oil that contained 400 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D and 3,000 U. S. P. units of vitamin A per gram, others for oil that contained the same number of units of vitamin D but only 1,000 U. S. P. units of vitamin A per gram.

The former had the problem of putting into their mixed feed additional vitamin D, because they could not use as much oil as they formerly did; and both had the problem of putting into certain types of mashers the quantity of vitamin A they thought should be there. Your association presented its case to the proper authorities and, inasmuch as the immediate need for the proposed limitation was not so great as it had been anticipated it would be, the limitation was changed so as to permit the use of a larger quantity of vitamin A in certain special types of mashers.

VITAMIN A SOURCES—At the present time our best sources of carotene, that is, our best plant sources of vitamin-A activity, are alfalfa and the cereal grasses. High-quality dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, cereal grass, and, in some cases, sun-cured alfalfa leaf meal can be used as the sole source of vitamin A in turkey starting mashers and in both chicken and turkey breeding mashers. This has been fully demonstrated under severe and rigorously controlled experimental conditions as well as under the usual practical conditions.

Other possible sources of carotene that can be developed and used are sweet potatoes, sweet potato vines, carrots, pea and bean vines, and vine-and-pod refuse from the canning of peas and beans. Experimentally, sweet potatoes have been sliced and dried to make a product of high carotene content that retains its vitamin-A potency very well, even when stored for comparatively long periods.

Some work has been done on sweet potato, pea, and bean vines, and the results are very encouraging. The carotene in carrots can readily be extracted and used in the form of an oil solution. Possibly carrots can be dried to yield a product that will keep well. The refuse from the canning of peas and beans, when properly prepared, has good possibilities as a source of carotene.

Yellow corn is, of course, a fairly good source of vitamin-A activity and probably supplies nearly 50 per cent of all the vitamin A that is consumed by poultry, but there is a limit to the quantity that can be used in a poultry feed. Moreover, there are certain sections in which corn cannot be obtained at a reasonable price because it must be shipped in.

SOYBEAN MEAL—The partial solution of our protein problem is soybean meal. When this product is properly prepared, that is, when it has been suitably cooked or toasted, it has a biological value comparable to that of meat scrap. Some investigators even claim that it is slightly better than meat scrap, but according to my own observations this is not generally true unless at least some animal protein is fed with it.

When a given diet contains 6 per cent or more of fish meal and 5 to 10 per cent of meat scrap, cooked soybean meal can replace all the meat scrap, and the resulting diet, if it is otherwise properly balanced, will often be as good as the original and sometimes a little better.

Inasmuch as we most likely shall produce more soybean meal this year than we have ever produced before, we should make every effort to use as much of it as possible in feed mixtures for poultry. A good way to increase the use of soybean meal in such feed mixtures is to use it to bring the protein content to the desired level after the minimum quantity of animal protein has been used. The minimum quantity of animal protein ordinarily will be 20 per cent of the total protein in the total diet.

As sources of animal protein it still will be necessary to use such materials as meat scrap, fish meal—including crab meal and shrimp meal—dried skim milk, dried buttermilk, and dried whey. In compounding feed mixtures that are to contain large quantities of soybean meal special care should be taken to include sufficient riboflavin, calcium, phosphorus, and salt, because soybean meal is not a particularly good source of these nutrients.

"Last year's fertilizer consumption was the largest in our history," said Charles J. Brand, executive secretary and treasurer of the National Fertilizer Assn. "The average plantfood content of mixed fertilizer in 1925 was only 16 per cent, now it is over 20 per cent. In fact, if this improvement had not been made it would have been necessary to handle, ship, and apply 1,430,000 more tons of fertilizer and fertilizer materials in order to get as much plantfood on to American farms as were used in 1941, or 11,000,000 tons instead of the 9,264,000 tons actually used.

Maximum Price Ceilings and the Feed Industry

By E. P. MACNICOL, Assistant to the Pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, before Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n

Hay, corn, oats, wheat, mixed feeds, seeds, etc., are exempt from price ceilings, not because of special consideration for the producers and handlers of these products, but simply because the Emergency Price Control Act, under which the General Maximum Price Regulation is authorized, does not permit the O.P.A. to set ceilings on farm products selling below parity, and parity is the yardstick by which price levels were measured in drafting provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act.

WHO IS TO ABSORB the increase in freight or transportation rates? Under the official interpretation of this point if a seller sold f.o.b. to a purchaser of a particular class during the base period, he need not absorb any increase in freight costs as to that class of buyer.

If a seller sold on a "delivered" base—that is, his price was a definite price delivered to buyers of the same class and did not vary with the costs of making deliveries to buyers in different localities, or classes, the increased freight must be absorbed by the seller.

If a seller sold on a basis whereby he delivered but billed the transportation charges separately, the increase in freight can be passed on to the buyer, unless, of course, during March, he followed the practice of deducting shipping costs from the cost of the commodity.

FAIR TRADE AGREEMENTS. Administrator Leon Henderson has ruled that: "Fair trade agreements cannot require a retailer to sell above his ceiling price. To the extent that any fair trade agreement or state fair trade act is inconsistent with the regulation, the regulation will control."

There are so many individual problems—so many border-line cases susceptible to individual interpretation that it is extremely difficult to determine just how and when a specific provision of the regulation will apply.

GRAIN AN ESSENTIAL BUSINESS. I don't know that you gentlemen realize the fact that in many respects you are indeed fortunate in being identified with the grain and grain processing business. Many an industry and business has been upset by the war; your's has been SET UP. The fact, too, that you have not been hamstrung by O.P.A. regulations should also be cause for gratification. You are in a very essential business—that of handling and processing products of agriculture. The government wants you to continue business with as little hampering on its part as possible.

EXCLUDED FROM THE PRICE CEILING are mixed feeds for animal and poultry feeding, but not cat and dog foods; linseed meal, ground grain feeds—that is, whole grain and seeds ground, pulverized or crushed only for the purpose of feeding animals; all of the following except when packaged in three pounds or less—certain products of corn, oats, rye, wheat, barley, buckwheat; flour or any raw and unprocessed agricultural commodity. Remember, too, the regulation provides that regardless of any contract or other obligation, on and after May 11 no person shall sell or deliver any commodity at a price higher than the maximum price permitted by the regulation.

Under the theory that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing don't attempt self interpretations on doubtful questions, or permit yourself to be swayed in your interpretation by mere wishful thinking. Get in touch with your Association executives. They are right on top of things and ready to be of helpful, authoritative assistance. Finally bear in mind that any sacrifices or inconveniences we must necessarily experience are, after all, a very small price to pay for the preservation of free enterprise.

The War and Animal Nutrition

By DR. R. M. BETHKE, Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta., before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n

The war has brought the feed industry face to face with many problems which are vital to meeting the production goals set for increased supplies of meat, milk, and eggs. To meet these goals we must utilize all of our resources to the limit. The largest single item in the cost of production of meat, milk, and eggs is feed. Good feeds and sound feeding practices are the quickest and the most efficient ways of increasing production. It is the function and duty of the feed industry to supply the feeder with those feeds which will lead to efficient and increased production.

The war has made it necessary for feed manufacturers to make certain changes or adjustments in their feeds because of the scarcity or the cost of certain products. It is possible that further changes will have to be made as the war progresses. These changes or adjustments in feed formulation can, in my estimation, be made with the present available ingredients without jeopardizing the nutritive value or efficiency of the feed if proper nutritional intelligence is used.

PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS.—One of the war-time feed problems will concern protein supplements or more specifically, source of protein. Interference by the war in the normal production of fish meals and in the importation of animal and fish protein concentrates will no doubt result in decreased normal supplies of these products. Although domestic meat production will be up to normal, the total available supply per animal unit will probably be below normal. To offset the decreased supply of animal and fish protein concentrates, the feed manufacturer will have to depend more and more upon vegetable protein concentrates to fill the gap.

The protein problem is of primary concern in those animals with a simple digestive system, like the pig and chicken, and not a significant factor in case of ruminants, like cattle and sheep. This is because quality of protein does not appear to play nearly as important a role in case of ruminants as it does in case of pigs. The bacteria which live in the paunch of cattle and sheep appear to have the ability to utilize complete or incomplete proteins or simple nitrogenous compounds, like urea, for their growth. The bacteria in turn are digested and the protein in their bodies becomes available to cattle or sheep. This means that cattle and sheep feeds do not need to contain the usually more complete animal or fish proteins to make them efficient and complete; and that the less expensive oil seed or cereal grain proteins can be used with good results in such feeds. Since there is no apparent present shortage of vegetable or plant protein sources, there is no serious problem in connection with cattle and sheep feeds.

The most immediate protein problem in animal nutrition concerns swine. Because quality of protein is an important factor in swine nutrition, the matter of making adequate and proper substitutions for meat products and fish meals in swine feeds is of first consideration. The best product available for this purpose is properly processed soybean oil meal. Experimental work has also shown that limited amounts of other properly processed oil cake meals can be used.

When vegetable protein concentrates are substituted for part of the animal or fish protein concentrates, some attention should be given to the vitamin B complex factors present in meat products and fish meals but not present to the same extent in the vegetable protein supplements. Regardless of what vegetable protein concentrate is used, it is advisable to use some animal or fish protein for best results.

PROTEINS IN SWINE RATIONS.—The need for high quality proteins is more acute in case of the young growing pig than the fatten-

ing shote. Accordingly a product like fish meal if used at all in swine feeds will serve its best use in pig starter feeds. In this connection, experimental observations during the past year or two have shown that certain factors of the vitamin B complex in addition to vitamins A and D are important in swine nutrition. For example, workers at Wisconsin observed that a yellow corn-soybean oil meal ration was deficient in some nutritive factor found in alfalfa meal, and that it required 15 per cent of alfalfa meal in the ration to make it adequate. At Ohio we have observed that a yellow corn-digester tankage ration may not contain adequate amounts of pantothenic acid, which results in the development of an incoordinated gait (goose-step) in the rear legs and retarded growth. Likewise, Michigan workers have reported that certain commonly used swine rations may be deficient in nicotinic acid. In addition, there is evidence that swine have a definite requirement for riboflavin, i. a. min (vitamin B₂) and probably other additional factors in the vitamin B complex. We have also found that the forms of vitamin D present in irradiated yeast and cod liver oil are equally effective for swine when compared on a rat unit basis. While sun-cured alfalfa meals have frequently been relied upon to supply vitamin D in swine feeds, it is known that their vitamin D content is variable and therefore cannot be relied on as a dependable source of this factor. Accordingly, it would appear that irradiated yeast could serve as an inexpensive yet reliable source of vitamin D in swine feeds.

MOLASSES.—Another problem that the feed manufacturer has been confronted with concerns the use of molasses. One of the chief reasons for using molasses in feeds is to increase their palatability. It, of course, is known that molasses serves as a source of readily available carbohydrates and it is probably for this reason that it frequently may be of some value in preventing acetoneemia in cattle. There is also work on record indicating that molasses is of value in cattle fattening rations and that fairly liberal quantities (0.3 pound per head daily) are effective in preventing "apoplexy" or "over-eating" disease in fattening lambs.

Within recent years it has been shown that cane molasses is a good source of pantothenic acid, which might be a factor in swine nutrition but probably of no significance in case of cattle or sheep, for the reason that the majority of the vitamin B complex factors, including pantothenic acid, are synthesized through bacterial action in the paunch or rumen of these animals. While molasses no doubt has a place in certain feeds, the pertinent present problem is how the feed manufacturer can or should use the molasses at his disposal to the best advantage. My suggestion is that he use the major portion of his quota in connection with by-products feeds to increase their palatability.

I do not think that the shortage of molasses for feed manufacturing purposes will prove to be a serious handicap in the manufacture of good efficient feeds. It is well to remember that many fat cattle, lambs, dairy cattle, and swine have been successfully and efficiently fed on feeds not containing any molasses.

CALF FEEDS.—Consideration needs to be given to calf feeds because of the scarcity and the high cost of certain ingredients commonly used in their manufacture. In making changes or substitutions in calf feeds, it must be recognized that young calves are ruminants in name only. The rumen does not start to function until the calf is a month old and therefore cannot manufacture vitamins or transform or improve protein quality. Accordingly, both the quality of the protein and the vitamin content of calf feeds should be watched closely, espe-

cially if they are used during the earlier stages of the calf's life.

Calves are born with little or no storage of vitamin A in their livers. This means that the food of the calf must contain liberal amounts of this vitamin. Although colostrum is several

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times more potent in vitamin A than is normal milk, there is danger during the winter months that the milk may be too low in this factor to supply the calf sufficient vitamin A to ward off the common diseases, such as scours and pneumonia. Calf feeds, therefore, should contain sufficient amounts of vitamin A, as well as vitamin D, to meet any conditions. The recent War Production Board restriction on the use of vitamin A from fish oils in feeds makes it necessary to depend more and more upon plant sources of this vitamin, like high-carotene alfalfa meals. Fortunately, there are sources of vitamin D other than the fish oils, like activated animal and plant sterols, which can supply this vitamin just as effectively.

A recent report from Wisconsin also suggests that some of the vitamin B complex factors need to be considered in calf feeding to guard against certain digestive upsets. These observations might become of considerable importance in the formulation of calf feeds, especially if restricted amounts of animal and/or fish products are used and may, in part, make it possible to use more plant proteins in such feeds.

Some Grain Products Not Under March Ceiling

Some processed grain products, which are prepared mainly for food, have been excepted from the March ceiling provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced. However, the exception does not prevail when these products are sold in packages of three pounds or less.

These new exceptions to the universal ceiling are listed in Amendment No. 2 of Supplementary Regulation No. 1, which becomes effective May 26.

The commodities upon which G.M.P.R. shall not apply to sales or deliveries, except when packaged in containers holding three pounds or less, include the following:

Farina, semolina, ground wheat and malted wheat. Malted corn and such dry corn milled products as meal, hominy and grits. (Dry corn milled products such as bran, hominy feed, oil cake and meal, germ cake and meal and oil are not excepted.) Barley products as pearled barley, ground pearled barley, hulled barley, malted barley, barley needles and ground barley. Groats, hulled oats, ground groats, rolled hulled oats (table or feeding), cereal oats and ground oats. Malted rye and ground rye, ground soy bean, ground buckwheat.

Some of these commodities excepted consist of whole grains after processing. They are priced by adding to the price of the grain a constant moderate milling charge. Others are principal products after the by-products have been removed. They are priced by crediting the value of the by-products to the cost of the grain and adding a constant moderate milling charge. Thus, it can be seen that prices of these grains are related closely to prices of the excepted products.

In respect to this price relationship, the Price Administrator explained, the products, when sold in packages over three pounds, are similar to the relationship of flour to grain. The reasons justifying exclusion of flour from G.M.P.R., it was indicated, also justify the new exceptions.

The by-products from the grains are not excepted from the regulation. These are not priced according to the cost of the grains. The selling price is determined by the cost of competing substitutes.

Furthermore, where the principal products are sold in packages of three pounds or less, the Administrator's findings indicate, their selling price is not closely related to grain prices. For this reason, such packaged goods are continued under the regulation.

Eastern Federation Opposes Discrimination

The annual convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants at the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., June 12 and 13 was marked by the largest attendance on record.

A resolution was adopted that "in view of the fact that independent feed dealers are the most important avenue of distribution of necessary supplies to the agricultural industry of this country, which in itself is necessary to the successful completion of the war upon which this nation has been forced to enter for its salvation and that of other free peoples, be it

"RESOLVED that it is the sense of this meeting that such dealers should be supplied with all means of distributing such supplies without any government preference being given to any so-called co-operative enterprises.

"AND in view of the fact that the distribution of gasoline is vital to the country's agricultural program, and because of the fact that rationing has been established on the eastern seaboard, be it

"RESOLVED that the members of this association be permitted normal supplies of gasoline for agricultural purposes and receive the same supplies as are now permitted to farmer co-operative groups."

JOHN K. WESTBERG, head of the grain and feed unit of the O.P.A., delivered a very informative address and answered many questions, on price ceilings.

H. M. SOARS, pres. and general manager of Sprout, Waldron & Co., of Muncy, Pa., led a discussion on priorities for milling equipment and machinery, emphasizing that ultimate users rather than the manufacturers of the equipment must make a demand for adequate priorities.

AUSTIN W. CARPENTER, Sherburne, N. Y., directed the nutritional conference in the form of a question and answer period, the panel answering questions being composed of Professor F. B. Morrison, Cornell University; H. C. Kandel, Pennsylvania State College; Dr. R. T. Parkhurst, Massachusetts State Agricultural College; E. J. Perry, New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

GEO. W. DeLAWTER, director of public relations, Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y., at the luncheon meeting Friday, delivered an address on "Latin America, the Key to Hemispheric Defense."

COL. JAS. HEALY, radio commentator from station WGY, at the evening dinner, delivered an address on "The Same War—A Different Peace."

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are Austin W. Carpenter, pres.; Kenneth E. Eldred, Bainbridge, N. Y., 1st v.p.; Jas. H. Gray, Springville, N. Y., 2nd v.p.; C. P. Ward, Candor, N. Y., Wm. H. Conklin, Chester, N. Y., Lewis S. Camp, Walton, N. Y., and Frank C. Demarest, Stamford, N. Y., directors. Allen Bush, Lowville, N. Y., was elected a member of the executive committee, and Lewis E. Thompson, Glen Ridge, N. J., was re-elected sec'y-treas.

WALLACE C. STRATHERN, Boston, Mass., in his address urged feed dealers to put new effort into salesmanship.

Other resolutions adopted were an approval of the inauguration of a nation-wide public relations and educational program; that an effort should be made to maintain and improve the quality of feeds; and that the Ass'n declared unswerving allegiance to the nation in its hour of peril, and offered the entire service of the organization to the government in any way that it may be of use to the government's activity.

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Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13½ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 1½ lbs.

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Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book—This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the hauler's of 34 loads in duplicates. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

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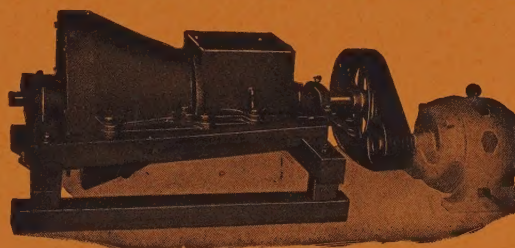
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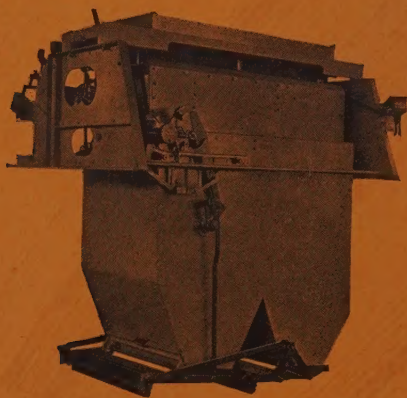
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